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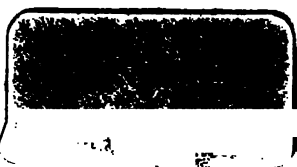
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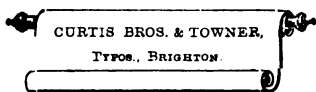
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HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

CHAPTER I.

THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

An Island is a piece of land with water all round it. Great Britain is an Island : the north is called Scotland, the south England, and the west Wales. England is divided into 40 counties, and we live in Sussex, which is in the south. It is a maritime county. *Mare* is the Latin for *the sea*, and so all counties by the sea are called maritime, and those which are not by the sea are called *inland* counties. Now I am going to tell you something about the Island in which we live.

A long, long time ago, before England was called England, the people who lived here were not like the English, Scotch, and Welsh people of the present day, nor was the Island such as you see it now. There were no fine towns, large houses, and pretty shops. The Ancient Britons did not know

how to make bricks or build houses, so they lived in holes and caves in the ground, and sometimes they cut down trees to build little huts of the wood. They piled up trees, heaps upon heaps, to keep off their enemies : these were their towns. They used to hunt and eat the flesh of the animals they killed ; they had sheep and cows too, so they could dine on beef and mutton, and drink milk. They dressed in the skins of beasts and painted their bodies blue with a sea weed : this they did that they might look fierce and make their enemies afraid of them. They had no guns, but they fought with spears and swords ; they had also horses and war carriages, to the wheels of which they fastened scythes, to cut down their enemies, to whom, I am sorry to say, they were very cruel. They did not know anything about God, but prayed to images of wood and stone, and they used to make a great idol of basket work,—fill it with their prisoners and then burn them altogether. Their priests were called Druids ; they made up verses to teach the children, for there were no books in those days. Very little is really known about these Ancient Britons.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER I.

- I. What is an Island?
- II. In what Island do you live?
- III. In what part of the Island?
- IV. In which County?
- V. What are Maritime Counties?
- VI. What sort of people were the Ancient Britons?
- VII. What sort of houses did they live in?
- VIII. What did they eat?
- IX. How did they dress?
- X. How did they fight?
- XI. What used they to do to their prisoners?
- XII. Who were the Druids?

CHAPTER II.

THE ROMANS.

A Peninsula is land with water nearly, but not quite, all round it. *Pene* is the Latin for "almost" and *Insula* for "Island." Italy is a Peninsula. It is a warm, pleasant country in the south of Europe. 750 years before the birth of Christ, a man, named Romulus, built a city in Italy, on the river Tiber, and called it Rome, after himself. He was the first King of Rome, and some day you will read how famous this city became in after years. I am now going to tell you what happened about 55 years before the birth of Christ.

Julius Cæsar was a great Roman General; he fought for 10 years with the French. At the time I am speaking of France was called Gaul, and the people who lived there Gauls: a wild kind of people like the Ancient Britons. Julius Cæsar wrote a book about his wars in Gaul. Some day, when you



are older, perhaps you may read it in Latin, which was the language of the Romans. Well, when he was in Gaul, he could just catch a glimpse from the coast of the white cliffs of Dover, and he thought he should like very much to go and fight the Britons and conquer them too, so he took a number of ships and men, and crossed the narrow channel between Calais and Deal. When the Britons saw him coming they were in a great fright ; they ran as far as they could into the sea to prevent him from landing, but Cæsar's men jumped out into the water and drove them back. Cæsar did not stay long in Britain this time, he soon went back to Gaul. He came again the next year with more men, and beat the Britons in several battles, after which he went away and the Britons were left in peace for many years. I will just tell you that this Julius Cæsar was murdered by his own countrymen ten years after he left Britain.

CHAPTER III.

THE ROMANS AGAIN.

Nearly a hundred years had passed away, the Romans came again for the third time to Britain which they at last conquered and kept for about 400 years. They taught the Britons many useful things which they did not know before, they shewed them how to build towns, to take better care of their land, to talk, dress and behave like the Romans did themselves. The Britons, however, would rather have been left alone ; they did not like being conquered, and often fought for their liberty. One of their bravest chiefs, named Caractacus, after a war of nine years, was at last taken prisoner and carried in chains to Rome. While he was being led through the city he was quite surprised at the sight of such a splendid place, so unlike his own home : he cried out " how is it possible that a people having so many beautiful things of their own, can

envy me my poor little cottage in Britain.” The Roman Emperor, whose name was Claudius, thought this remark very just, and as Caractacus was so brave and patient, he told him he might go home again. There was a British Queen, named Boadicea, who was not so fortunate as Caractacus. The Romans had behaved very cruelly to her and her family. She fought against them and beat them several times, but at last she was conquered in a great battle. She had such a dread of being carried a prisoner to Rome that she took poison and died. At last the Romans went away from Britain, they had enemies at home to fight, so they wanted all their soldiers, and besides it was a great deal of trouble to them to look after this distant island, for there were no railroads in those days to make travelling easy. I should add that by the time the Romans left Britain the people had become used to them and lived in peace. In another chapter I shall tell you how they even asked them to come back again and help them fight.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER III.

- I. What did the Romans do when they came for the third time to Britain?
- II. How long did they keep Britain?
- III. What did they teach the Britons?
- IV. Did the Britons try to gain their liberty?
- V. Who was Caractacus?
- VI. Can you tell me the story about him?
- VII. Who was Boadicea?
- VIII. What became of her?
- IX. Why did the Romans leave Britain at last?
- X. What makes travelling easier now than then?
- XI. Did the Britons live in peace with the Romans at last?
- XII. Did they ever wish them back again?

CHAPTER IV.

THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

After the death of Julius Cæsar, Augustus Cæsar became Emperor of Rome, and it was during his reign that our Blessed Lord was born.

Palestine, or the Holy Land, was then a Roman province. The Latin poets, Virgil, Horace and Ovid, lived at this time as also Livy, who wrote a history of Rome. You may perhaps read their works some day. The next Roman Emperor was Tiberius Cæsar : it was during his reign our Blessed Saviour was crucified. You know that Pontius Pilate was then the Roman Governor in Judea. I must tell you all the early Roman Emperors had the name of Cæsar given to them. Caligula reigned after Tiberius. This Emperor took Pontius Pilate from Judea and banished him to Gaul, where it is said he afterwards killed himself. Very strange stories are told of

Caligula—such as the following: He had a pet horse, named Incitatus, for which he built a marble stable and an ivory manger. He pretended to make him a great man, and gave him a house that he might entertain his friends. Sometimes he invited this horse to dinner, when he used to give him gilt oats and wine in a gold cup. Sometimes Caligula had jewels melted in the sauce which he ate. He would order ships to be built of cedar wood, with beautiful ornaments of gold and precious stones, silk sails and decks planted with fruit-trees, under which he dined. The Roman Emperors were heathens and very cruel. All I have been telling you in this chapter happened during the time the Britons were in peace after Julius Cæsar left them the second time. It was in the reign of Claudius that the Romans came to Britain for the third time, as I told you in the last chapter. After Claudius, reigned a wicked Emperor, named Nero, who was very cruel to the Christians. S.S. Peter and Paul suffered martyrdom under him. Once there was a fire in Rome which lasted for six days. Some persons think Nero had the city set on fire that he might build

it again and name it after himself. It is said he stood on a high tower looking at the flames, and would not allow any one to help to put them out. The blame of the fire was put upon the Christians, and then Nero had them cruelly killed. Some were crucified, some torn to pieces by wild beasts, and others burnt alive.

The reign of the Roman Emperor, Vespasian, is remarkable for a great event—the destruction of Jerusalem. His son, Titus, commanded the Roman armies. The Jews made a brave defence, but they lost all their towns except Jerusalem, which was a very strong city. Titus surrounded it so that they could not escape. When it was taken, the Roman soldiers set fire to the temple, which was burnt to the ground. This happened in the year of our Lord 70. A Jew, named Josephus, gives an account of this siege in his history of the Jews. But to return to Britain—it is very likely that S. Paul came over to our island, though we do not know for certain when Christianity was first preached here.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER IV.

- I. Who was Augustus Cæsar ?
- II. What happened during his reign ?
- III. Who were Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and Livy ?
- IV. What happened in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar ?
- V. What name was given to the early Roman Emperors ?
- VI. Can you tell me some of the strange stories about Caligula ?
- VII. What sort of persons were the Roman Emperors ?
- VIII. In whose reign did the Romans invade Britain for the third time ?
- IX. What happened in the reign of Nero ?
- X. When was Jerusalem destroyed ?
- XI. What happened to the Temple ?
- XII. Who was Josephus ?

CHAPTER V

THE SAXONS.

You have already been told that the North of Britain is named Scotland. The natives were called Picts and Scots; they often fought against each other; in the end the Scots conquered and the country took its name from them. The Romans had never been able to make their way into the high northern mountains of Scotland, where they could not find enough food for their soldiers, so they only conquered the southern part, but they built a long wall between the one side of the island and the other, in order to keep off these northern neighbours. The Picts and Scots, however, climbed over it. Then the Romans built another wall with towers on it and camps for soldiers, which answered very well while they remained, but, no sooner had the Romans left Britain, when whom should the Britons see but these Picts and

Scots again! seizing their cattle, burning their houses and doing all the mischief they could. The poor Britons sent in great distress to the Romans, begging their help—they said “The sea is behind us, and the cruel Picts and Scots are in front, we shall either be killed or drowned.” The Romans came, drove away the Picts and Scots, repaired the wall and then left Britain for good. Of little use was it to repair the wall; the Picts and Scots broke it down and became as troublesome as ever. Then the Britons invited over to their assistance the Saxons, who were a very brave German nation, and these warlike men, under the command of two brothers, Hengist and Horsa, soon completely drove back the Picts and Scots. The troubles of the Britons were, however, by no means ended, for the Saxons, who liked our country very much, determined to have it for their own, and they gained their end after a long contest. There was a famous British King, named Arthur, who is said to have fought the Saxons very bravely and killed a great number of them. Little is known for certain of the events of this time. Some suppose there never was such

a person as King Arthur, and that Hengist and Horsa were merely the names of Saxon ships. However this may be, certain it is the Saxons gained possession of the whole country—hence its name England or Angleland: the Angli being the chief of the Saxon tribes. Of the few Britons who were left alive, some became servants to the conquerors, others escaped to the west of the Island, supposed from this circumstance to have derived its name, Wales, from a Saxon word meaning *wanderers*. The mountains there afforded them protection. Again others went to France and gave the name of Brittany, that is Little Britain, to the part they settled in. It is a large maritime province in the North West.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER V.

- I. What were the natives of Scotland called ?
- II. Did the Romans conquer Scotland ?
- III. What did the Romans do to keep off the Picts and Scots ?
- IV. What did the Picts and Scots do after the Roman soldiers left Britain ?
- V. Did the Britons ask the Romans to come and help them ?
- VI. Who were the Saxons ?
- VII. How came England to be so called ?
- VIII. Where were many Britons left after the Saxons had conquered the Island ?
- IX. Why did some escape to the West ?
- X. How came Wales to be so called ?
- XI. Where is Brittany ?
- XII. Why so called ?

CHAPTER VI.

THE HEPTARCHY.

When the Saxons had conquered the Britons, they could not agree among themselves. They divided England into seven parts, each with a King of its own. This was not done all at once; a great many years passed between the founding of the first and seventh state. I will tell you their names in the order in which they were formed—1, Kent; 2, South Saxony; 3, West Saxony; 4, East Saxony; 5, Northumbria; 6, East Anglia; 7, Mercia. This was called the Heptarchy, from two Greek words, meaning *seven states*. Each state had a King of its own, and these Kings frequently fought against each other. The Heptarchy lasted about 400 years. Now I will tell you something of what was going on in other countries during this time. Ireland is an island in the Atlantic Ocean, to the west of Great Britain,

from which it is separated by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. It has many lakes, rivers, rocks, and mountains, and at the time I am speaking of it had very fine woods, which have since been destroyed in the course of its wars. The climate is rather warmer than in England. A great many evergreens grow there, and the plants look so green and fresh that it has been called the "Emerald Isle." The inhabitants have been called by several names. One race were Scots, and it was they who peopled Scotland, which, before, was named Caledonia. Ireland was very little known to the Romans, who never set foot there, so it became a refuge for persecuted Christians from all parts. It is said that a good Bishop, named Patrick, preached Christianity in Ireland, and the Irish to this day have a great respect for his name. Gaul had been taken from the Romans by the Franks, a people from Germany, from whom it received its present name, France. During the Heptarchy a race of these Kings were ruling in France. One of them, Clovis the Great, was the real founder of the French Monarchy. He

married Clotilda, at that time the only Christian Princess of the German race. Clovis was a heathen, but in one of his battles he prayed to the god of Clotilda and vowed that should he gain the victory he would become a Christian. He did conquer, and kept his vow. Christianity was now spreading over Europe and mankind becoming more civilized, but the Saxons were still heathens. They named the days of the week after their gods ; Sunday, after the sun ; Monday, after the moon, and so on. I should have told you before that Constantine the Great was the name of the first Christian Emperor of Rome. He reigned the beginning of the fourth century, long ere the Saxons came to Britain.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER VI.

- I. What did the Saxons do when they had conquered the Britons ?
- II. What is the meaning of Heptarchy ?
- III. Can you tell me the names of the Seven States ?
- IV. Where is Ireland ?
- V. Did the Romans ever go there ?
- VI. Who is said to have preached Christianity to the Irish ?
- VII. Who was the real founder of the French Monarchy ?
- VIII. Whom did he marry ?
- IX. How did he become a Christian ?
- X. Were the Saxons Christians ?
- XI. How did they name the days of the week ?
- XII. Who was the first Christian Emperor of Rome ?

CHAPTER VII.

THE SAXONS CHRISTIANS.

You will be glad to hear that the Saxons did not remain heathens. They were converted to Christianity before the Heptarchy came to an end. There was a good Bishop of Rome, named Gregory the Great, who a few years before he was made Bishop was one day passing the market place at Rome when he saw some pretty children with light hair and blue eyes, which made them look conspicuous among the dark Italians. These were Saxon children, who had probably been stolen from their parents. I cannot tell you any thing about them—but, there they were, going to be sold for slaves. Gregory stayed to look at them. He asked from whence they came, and several other questions. "*Angles*," he said, "they look like *Angels*, and ought to be Christians." So, some years afterwards, as soon as he was able,

he sent 40 missionaries to Britain, with S. Augustine at their head, to convert the Saxons. Ethelbert was then King of Kent; he had married the great grand-daughter of Clovis the Great, of whom I told you in the last chapter. This Queen's name was Bertha, and she was a Christian. St. Augustine and his companions landed in Kent. Ethelbert, after a while, listened to them and became a Christian with many of his subjects. He gave up his palace to the missionaries, who built a church there on the very same spot where Canterbury Cathedral now stands. Sebert, who was nephew to Ethelbert and King of East Saxony, was also converted. He pulled down a temple dedicated to the heathen god Apollo, and built a church which he called St. Peter's, now Westminster Abbey. He also destroyed another temple, dedicated to the goddess Diana, and built a Cathedral, which he called St. Paul's, on the same spot, though not the same building as the present Cathedral of St. Paul's, in London. This Sebert is said to have founded the University of Cambridge. In course of time, the whole seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy were converted to the

Christian faith. S. Augustine became the first Archbishop of Canterbury. Should you chance to see some large books called the "Works of S. Augustine," you may perhaps think "Oh, that is the S. Augustine I have been reading about in my history, who converted the Saxons." No, the S. Augustine, who wrote those books, was an African Bishop who lived long before our first Archbishop of Canterbury. I must also tell you that the Bishops of Rome are called Popes. The word Pope means *Father*.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER VII.

- I. Did the Saxons remain heathens ?
- II. Who was Gregory the Great ?
- III. Whom did he see one day in the Market-place of Rome ?
- IV. Who was S. Augustine ?
- V. Who was King of Kent at this time ?
- VI. Whom had Ethelbert married ?
- VII. What did he do when he became a Christian ?
- VIII. Who was Sebert ?
- IX. What did Sebert do after he became a Christian ?
- X. Who was the first Archbishop of Canterbury ?
- XI. Was there another S. Augustine ?
- XII. What are the Bishops of Rome called ?

CHAPTER VIII.

THE SAXON KINGS.

In course of time the Heptarchy came to an end, for Egbert, king of Wessex, conquered the other kings and joined these seven states into one ; thus he became king of all England. He was crowned at Winchester, then the capital of England. The Danes, a people from Denmark, a country in the North of Europe, began now to be very troublesome. The Danes, like the Saxons, once lived in Germany, but being conquered by the French they settled in Denmark. They used to come in their ships to different parts of the English coast, seize upon whatever they could find, and take all the prisoners they could get. Egbert at last defeated them. He reigned 9 years as sole monarch of England and was buried at Winchester. His son, Ethelwolf, succeeded him. At this time the second line of French kings were reigning in France.

The only one of note among them was Charles, called, after his death, Charlemagne, that is, Charles the Great. He was always at war. He fought and conquered in Germany, Italy, and many other countries. Pope Leo III. gave him the title of Emperor of the West. During his reign the years first began to be numbered from the birth of Christ. Paper was invented about this time; it was first made from Turkey carpets. Clocks, too, were in use in the West. Charlemagne had a present made him of a very valuable one. Our Egbert, before he was King of all England, paid a visit to Charlemagne. On parting, it is said that the Emperor gave Egbert a sword, telling him to go forth and become King of England. Nothing remarkable happened in the reign of Ethelwolf, which lasted 21 years. He had many battles with the Danes. He left four sons, of whom I will tell you in the next chapter. Their names were Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred I., and Alfred.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER VIII.

- I. Who was the first king of all England ?
- II. Where was he crowned, and where buried ?
- III. What was the capital of England at that time ?
- IV. Who were the Danes ?
- V. What used they to do to the English ?
- VI. What kings were reigning in France at this time ?
- VII. Who was Charlemagne ?
- VIII. What title did Pope Leo III. give to him.
- IX. Was our king Egbert acquainted with Charlemagne ?
- X. Who reigned after Egbert ?
- XI. How many sons had Ethelwolf ?
- XII. Can you tell me their names ?

CHAPTER IX.

THE SONS OF ETHELWOLF.

The four sons of Ethelwolf—Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred and Alfred succeeded their father on the throne one after another. Ethelbald reigned three years. Ethelbert was always fighting with the Danes, who laid waste the whole of Kent and plundered Winchester. In this reign died S. Swithun, Bishop of Winchester, a very good man, who was buried at his own request in a humble place outside the church. I shall have more to say about this by and bye. King Egbert had a great respect for S. Swithun, and in the reign of Ethelwolf he became Bishop of Winchester. Ethelbert reigned six years. The Danes became very troublesome in the reign of Ethelred, who, assisted by his brother Alfred, fought many battles with them. Edmund, a very good prince, or king, as he is called, of East Anglia, was cruelly murdered by the

Danes. The town of Bury S. Edmunds, in Suffolk, where he died and was buried, has been named after him. Ethelred made his brother Alfred an earl, a title never before used in England. Ethelred reigned five years, and died from being very much wounded in one of his battles with the Danes. His brother Alfred, surnamed the Great, then became king. The English were at this time annoyed more and more every day by the Danes. It is said that Alfred fought 30 battles with them in seven years. Once he was obliged to make his escape and hide himself in Somersetshire. There is a well-known story that a farmer, named Dunulf, supposing Alfred to be a poor man, for he was in disguise, hired him as a servant, and employed him about the farm. Dunulf's wife one day had made some very nice cakes, which she put on the hearth to bake. She said to Alfred, who was sitting by mending his bow and arrows, "Mind those cakes for me, and be sure to turn them in time that they may not burn." The king was not unkind, he had once shared his last loaf of bread with a poor hungry beggar, and was now quite willing to help the farmer's wife. However, while

the cakes were baking, he was thinking of a great many other things—how unhappy his subjects were, and what he could do in order to drive away those wicked Danes ; so he forgot all about his promise to watch the cakes, which were burning all the while. When the woman came back she was very angry. “ You are a lazy fellow,” she said, “ you like well enough to eat the cakes, though you will not take the trouble to turn them.” Afterwards, when she and her husband found out that their servant was the king himself, they were afraid of being punished, but Alfred was not angry ; he rewarded them for taking him in. At last Alfred built a fort in the Isle of Athelney, where several noblemen joined him, and he soon had an army strong enough to fight the Danes ; but in order to make sure of this, he disguised himself as a harper and went into the Danish camp. Guthrum, the general, was so pleased with his music that he asked him to stay for a few days ; this was just what Alfred wanted, for now he could hear all the news and find out what the Danes intended to do. He saw that they were careless, and only thought of amusing themselves. When he

had discovered all he wished to know about them, he made his escape, called his friends together, and easily conquered the Danes. Guthrum was taken prisoner, but Alfred was very kind to him, persuaded him to be a Christian, and was his godfather. Many of the Danes were also converted to Christianity. Alfred was a very wise king, he made good laws, and was fond of learning. He founded the University of Oxford. There were no clocks in England in those days, but this king invented a way of telling the time by candles, which were marked and made to burn for a certain number of hours. Alfred reigned 30 years. He, his three brothers, his father Ethelwolf, and his grandfather Egbert, were the Saxon kings of the ninth century.

Egbert began to reign	A.D.	827
Ethelwolf	„	836
Ethelbald	„	857
Ethelbert	„	860
Ethelred I.	„	866
Alfred	„	871

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER IX.

- I. How many sons had Ethelwolf?
- II. Who was S. Swithun?
- III. Where is the town of Bury St. Edmunds.
- IV. Who was the first English Earl?
- V. Did Alfred fight many battles with the Danes?
- VI. How did Alfred disguise himself?
- VII. How did he at last conquer the Danes?
- VIII. Who founded the University of Oxford?
- IX. What did Alfred invent to tell the time by?
- X. What relation was Egbert to Alfred the Great?
- XI. How many Saxon kings reigned during the ninth century?
- XII. Can you name them?

CHAPTER X.

SAXON KINGS OF THE
TENTH CENTURY.

Alfred the Great was succeeded by his son, Edward I., surnamed "The Elder." This king did a great deal for the University of Cambridge, and is looked upon as the real founder of it. He reigned 24 years. Athelstan, Edward's eldest son, reigned next. The Danes served the English the same trick that Alfred had formerly played upon them. A Danish general, named Anlaff, dressed up like a minstrel, and went into Athelstan's tent. Anlaff was not so clever as Alfred, and was very nearly being found out. He thought it beneath his dignity to keep the money which the English king had given him, so when he fancied no one was looking at him, he dug a hole in the ground and buried it. Now, it so happened that a soldier, who had once served under Anlaff, saw him bury the money, and knew him again. This man was very faithful, and did not like to betray his old master, but



he told the story to Athelstan, who was, therefore, put on his guard, so that the Danes did not gain any advantage by their trick. Athelstan gave the title of "Thane" to every merchant who made three voyages in his own ship. This he did for the good of trade. He reigned 16 years, and was succeeded by his brother, Edmund I., surnamed the "Magnificent," who was murdered after a short reign of six years, in the following manner:—One day, when he had a dinner party, a robber, named Leolf, came in and sat down with the rest of the company, and refused to go away. This man had been banished by the king for robbery six years before. Edmund grew so angry that he tried to drag him out by the hair of his head, but Leolf in the scuffle contrived to stab the king to the heart. Edmund left two young sons, Edwy and Edgar, who, according to the custom of those days, were passed over, and Edmund's brother, Edred, became king. Nothing remarkable happened in his reign, which lasted eight years. His nephew, Edwy, surnamed "The Fair," son of Edmund I., now came to the throne. He had an unhappy reign of only four years.

His marriage with his cousin, Elgiva, offended his subjects, who preferred his brother Edgar for their king. Edgar was called the "Peaceful," because there were no wars in his reign. He had a large fleet of ships stationed round the island to keep off the Danes, and was always prepared for war. Once, when he was holding his court at Chester, eight kings from Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, who had come to pay him homage, rowed his boat over the river Dee. There were a great many wolves in England at this time; in order to get rid of them Edgar had some taxes paid in wolves' heads instead of money. I will now tell you about this king's wives. His first wife, Elfleda, died and left a son named Edward. The Earl of Devonshire had a fair daughter, named Elfrida, whose beauty was much talked of. Edgar thought to himself, if this lady is really as handsome as she is said to be, I should like to marry her. So, in order to find out the truth, he asked one of his friends, named Ethelwald, to pay a visit to the Earl. Ethelwald was so pleased with the beauty of Elfrida that he asked her father to give her to him, and they were

privately married. On his return he told the king that Elfrida was by no means the beauty she had been represented, but that, as she was very rich, he should like to marry her himself, if he would give him leave, which Edgar did. This trick, however, cost Ethelwald his life, for some time afterwards Edgar was told of it, but he did not let Ethelwald know he had found him out, he only said he was coming to see him. You may be sure Ethelwald was in a great fright; he was obliged to tell his wife all that he had done, and he begged her to dress as unbecomingly as possible, and try to hide her beauty; this she promised to do, but I am sorry to say Elfrida was not as good as she was beautiful. She felt very angry with her husband for having prevented her from being queen, and when Edgar came she made herself look as pretty as ever she could. The king did not shew his displeasure at the time, but shortly afterwards Ethelwald was found murdered, and Elfrida became the wife of Edgar. They had a son, whom they called Ethelred. You recollect that good Bishop of Winchester, S. Swithun, whom I mentioned in the last chapter, and

how he asked to be buried in a humble place ; well, towards the close of this reign his remains were carried into Winchester Cathedral, and some say the ceremony was delayed forty days on account of the very rainy weather : from this came the saying, if it rain on S. Swithun's day (July 15) we shall have rain for forty days. Edgar reigned sixteen years, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, called "the Martyr," because he was murdered by his step-mother, Elfrida, who wished her own son, Ethelred, to be king. This happened at Corfe Castle, in Dorsetshire. Edward was out hunting, and he went to pay a visit to Elfrida, who had him stabbed in the back while he was drinking some wine. Eight Saxon kings ruled during the 10th Century. They were :

Edward the Elder, who began to	
reign, A.D.	901
Athelstan, who began to reign,	925
Edmund I. " "	941
Edred " "	946
Edwy " "	955
Edgar " "	959
Edward the Martyr "	975
Ethelred II. " "	978

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER X.

- I. Who was Edward the Elder ?
- II. What did he do for the University of Cambridge ?
- III. How did Athelstan encourage trade ?
- IV. What happened to Edmund I. ?
- V. Who succeeded him ?
- VI. Who were Edwy and Edgar ?
- VII. Why was Edgar called the Peaceful ?
- VIII. Who once rowed his boat over the river Dee ?
- IX. Whom did he marry ?
- X. What was done with the remains of S. Swithun in Edgar's reign ?
- XI. Who was Edward the Martyr, and why so called ?
- XII. Can you tell me the names of the eight Saxon kings of the 10th Century ?

CHAPTER XI.

ETHELRED, THE UNREADY.

I told you in the last chapter that the Saxon Kings who ruled during the 10th Century, were Edward the Elder, his three sons, Athelstan, Edmund I., and Edred. The two sons of Edmund I., Edwy and Edgar, and the two sons of Edgar, Edward the Martyr and Ethelred II. This Ethelred II., half brother to Edward the Martyr, was crowned by Dunstan, then Archbishop of Canterbury. He was called the Unready, because whenever the Danes came, instead of being prepared to drive them away, Ethelred used to give them money in order to persuade them to go. This, of course, made them come again that they might get more money. At last Ethelred had all the Danes, who were in England, murdered in one night, supposing

that by this means he should entirely rid himself of them. He was, however, mistaken, for the King of Denmark, whose name was Sweyn, when he heard of it was very angry, the more so, as his own sister was amongst the slain. He came to England in a great rage, and Ethelred was obliged to escape to the north of France, where his wife's relations lived. Sweyn was proclaimed King of England, but he died suddenly before he was crowned. Then Ethelred came back with his eldest son, Edmund, who was called Ironside, from his great strength. Canute, the son of Sweyn, came over from Denmark to fight for the crown of England. After some battles it was agreed that Canute and Edmund Ironside should divide the kingdom between them, for Ethelred was now dead. Edmund, however, was murdered shortly after this agreement. Ethelred II. was twice married. The name of his first wife was Elfleda. She was the mother of Edmund Ironside. His second wife was a very beautiful woman, named Emma, daughter of the Duke of Normandy. The name of her eldest son was Edward, of whom you will hear more by-and-by.

Normandy is a maritime province in the North of France. Hugh Capet was at this time king of France. He was probably surnamed "Capet," from *Caput*, the Latin for head, he being the founder of a new line of kings, called the Capetian line. Some say he was so called because he had a large head.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XI.

- I. Who was Ethelred II. ?
- II. By whom was he crowned ?
- III. Why was he called the Unready ?
- IV. What happened one night to the Danes ?
- V. What did the king of Denmark do when he heard of it ?
- VI. Where did Ethelred go ?
- VII. Who was Edmund Ironside ?
- VIII. Who was Ethelred's second wife ?
- IX. What happened to Edmund Ironside ?
- X. Where is Normandy ?
- XI. Who was reigning in France at this time ?
- XII. Why was he surnamed Capet ?

CHAPTER XII.

THE DANES REIGNING IN
ENGLAND.

Canute, who was surnamed the Great, reigned over Sweden, Norway and Denmark, besides being king of England. He married Emma, the widow of Ethelred II., and sent away the two little sons of Edmund Ironside. The king of Hungary, however, was very kind to them. The elder died young; the younger, whose name was Edward, was called Edward the Exile. Edward, the eldest son of Emma, was taken care of by his relations in Normandy. Canute became a Christian. One day, when he was at Southampton, his courtiers were flattering him and saying he was the Lord of land and sea, and that he could do with them as he pleased. To shew them how foolish they were he ordered a chair

be placed on the seashore when the tide was coming in, and in a loud voice he said to the waves, "I am your king, the land on which I sit is mine, and I order you to come no farther nor dare to wet my feet." The waves, of course, rolled on as usual, and then he told his courtiers they were very wrong to flatter him so. He died after a reign of 18 years. Canute was very fond of an English nobleman, named Godwin, Earl of Kent. Harold I., the son of Canute, reigned after his father. He was surnamed Harefoot, because he could walk and run so fast. Hardicanute, the son of Canute and Emma, succeeded his father's brother, Harold Harefoot. He was a good man and died after a reign of two years from over eating and drinking at a wedding feast. The Danes ruled in England for about a quarter of a century. By this time the English were quite tired of the Danish rule, and were very glad to have a Saxon king again.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XII.

- I. Whom did Canute marry ?
- II. What became of the two sons of Edmund Ironside ?
- III. What was the name of Emma's eldest son ?
- IV. Who was Edward the Exile ?
- V. Did Canute become a Christian ?
- VI. Did his courtiers flatter him ?
- VII. How did he reprove them ?
- VIII. Who was Earl Godwin ?
- IX. Who reigned after Canute ?
- X. Who was Hardicanute ?
- XI. How long did the Danes rule in England ?
- XII. Were the English tired of the Danish kings ?

CHAPTER XIII.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

The English were delighted to have a Saxon king again—Edward, the son of Ethelred II. and Emma. He was forty years old when he began to reign. He had lived twenty-seven years at the Norman Court, and was very fond of the French language and customs, which he introduced into England. He also favored his Norman friends, and this offended the English nobility. Edward married Edith, daughter of Earl Godwin ; nevertheless, that nobleman and the king did not live on friendly terms. Edward would have preferred a private life, had not Godwin persuaded him to be king. It is said that one day when they were sitting at table together, Edward was accusing Godwin of treachery, the Earl said, with an oath, that “ he hoped the next morsel might choke him if he were guilty ” —the next mouthful of bread *did* choke

him, and he died immediately. The truth of this story, however, is very doubtful. Earl Godwin's son, whose name was Harold, succeeded to his father's title and estates. Edward made many excellent laws. He rebuilt Westminster Abbey, and introduced the Great Seal and the title of Baron. He had no children, so when he was growing old he sent for his nephew, Edward the Exile, who came to England with his wife and children, but he died soon afterwards. Edward, it is said, then left his crown to his cousin, William Duke of Normandy. There were at this time eight petty kingdoms in France, of which Normandy was one. It was originally peopled by Norwegian pirates, whence its name Normandy. Edward reigned 25 years, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was the third Saxon king of the name of Edward, and has been surnamed the Confessor, from his piety. A notable king, named Macbeth, was ruling in Scotland during a part of this reign.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XIII.

- I. Who was Edward the Confessor ?
- II. How old was he when he began to reign ?
- III. Whom did he marry ?
- IV. Did Edward and Earl Godwin live on friendly terms ?
- V. Who succeeded to Earl Godwin's title and estates ?
- VI. Did Edward make good laws ?
- VII. What did he introduce ?
- VIII. Had he any children.
- IX. To whom did he leave his crown ?
- X. By whom was Normandy originally peopled ?
- XI. How long did Edward reign, and where was he buried ?
- XII. What was he surnamed ?

CHAPTER XIV.



HAROLD II.

The next heir to the throne, after Edward the Confessor, was Edgar Etheling, son of Edward the Exile, and grandson of Edmund Ironside, but, he being a child, the English preferred Harold, son of Earl Godwin.

When William Duke of Normandy heard that Harold had been chosen king he was very angry, he said Edward the Confessor had left the crown to him, and that Harold had sworn to support him, which was true, for once when Harold paid a visit to William in Normandy, he took a solemn oath to that effect. William came to England with an army of 60,000 French soldiers, and landed at Pevensey Bay, on the Sussex coast. He happened to slip his foot and

fall on his face; "see," he said, immediately rising and turning towards his followers, "I have seized upon England with both my hands." Harold met him near Hastings. William offered to fight him in single combat, and so spare the lives of the thousands who must die in battle, but Harold refused. He had just gained a victory over the Norwegians, and he was confident of success in the coming battle. He and his men spent the night of October 13th, 1066, in feasting and merriment. The Normans, on the contrary, passed it in fasting and prayer. The two armies lay in sight of one another. Early the next morning the battle began. Both sides fought bravely. William had three horses killed under him, and at one time it was reported he was slain, which so terrified the Normans that they were in danger of losing the victory. The battle lasted all day, sometimes the English seemed likely to win, at others the French; but at last Harold was shot by an arrow in one of his eyes, and fell sword in hand with his two brave brothers who were fighting by his side. There were so many dead bodies on the battle field that Harold's corpse could with difficulty be distinguished.

His mother offered to give its weight in gold for the body of her son. William at first refused, but afterwards he allowed him to be buried in Waltham Abbey, Essex. Harold II. had reigned only a few months. He was grandson, on his mother's side, to Canute the Great. Some persons reported that Harold escaped alive, though wounded, from the field of battle, and became a hermit. With him ended the Saxon line of kings. The Battle of Hastings was fought on Saturday, October 14th, 1066, 600 years from the first coming of the Saxons to Britain, and 1100 years from the landing of Julius Cæsar on our shores.

In the next chapter we shall enter upon another period of English history—from the Norman conquest, as Duke William's victory at Hastings is called; but, before I conclude this, I must tell you that our forefathers, the Saxons, did not use knives and forks at their meals. The cups they drank out of were not made to stand on the table, they would have *tumbled* down, hence our word *tumbler*. Only rich people sat upon chairs. Candles were not made as we make them now, but were merely fat rudely plastered round a stick, from this we have our word

andlestick. The kings of the 11th Century, before the Norman conquest, were :

Canute, who began to reign A.D. **1017.**

Harold I., „ **1036.**

Hardicanute, „ **1037.**

Edward the Confessor, „ **1042.**

Harold II., „ **1066.**

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XIV.

- I. Who was Edgar Etheling?
- II. Whom did the English choose for their king after Edward the Confessor?
- III. Who claimed the crown?
- IV. Where did William Duke of Normandy land?
- V. What happened as he was landing?
- VI. How did the English and French spend the night before the battle of Hastings.
- VII. What happened to Harold?
- VIII. Where was he buried?
- IX. Who was the last Saxon king of England?
- X. When was the battle of Hastings fought?
- XI. What is Duke William's victory at Hastings called?
- XII. What sort of drinking cups had the Saxons?

CHAPTER XV.

NORMAN KINGS.

WILLIAM I.

Duke William, after the battle of Hastings, went to Dover, where he stayed some days, waiting the arrival of more soldiers from Normandy. In the meantime, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, and some Saxon noblemen proclaimed Edgar Etheling, grandson of Edmund Ironside, king. They were, however, afraid of William, whom they afterwards agreed to have for their sovereign. He was crowned at Christmas, in Westminster Abbey, by the Archbishop of York. During the coronation, when the English were asked by the Bishop whether they would have William for their king, they shouted out so loud and made such a noise that the Norman guards outside the Abbey, thinking some harm was befalling their prince, immediately set fire to the houses near them. Everybody rushed out

of the Abbey. William and the Bishops alone remained, and the ceremony was finished in haste. William was surnamed the Conqueror, from his victory at Hastings. He was the son of Robert the Magnificent, fifth Duke of Normandy. He began his reign well: he kept the Saxon laws, and was friendly with Edgar Etheling, but this state of things did not last long. He was obliged to reward his Norman lords for their services, and this he did by giving them the lands which belonged to his English subjects, whom he grieved in many other ways.

Malcolm III. was at this time reigning in Scotland. Several of the English nobles took refuge at his Court, and were kindly received. Edgar Etheling, his mother, and two sisters were on their way to Hungary when they were driven by a storm on the Scottish coast. Malcolm invited them to his palace, and married Margaret, one of Edgar's sisters, who was very beautiful and amiable. She is called Saint Margaret of Scotland.

Once, when William went over to Normandy, the English took advantage of his absence and broke out in rebellion all over

the country. They even planned to murder all the Normans in one day, but the king heard of their plots and came quickly back again. He was now more severe than ever. He laid waste all the land between the river Tees and the Humber, to the extent of 60 miles. He built the Tower of London, and many other fortresses, and in order to guard against plots and rebellions in the night-time, he had a bell rung every evening at eight o'clock, when all fires and candles were ordered to be put out. This bell was called the Curfew Bell, from two French words meaning *cover fire*. As the houses in those days were built of wood, this law was useful to prevent fires. The King of Scotland was obliged to be friendly with William, though he still protected those who came for refuge to his kingdom. William ordered the English Archbishops to resign, and put foreigners in their places. Lanfranc was made Archbishop of Canterbury in the room of Stigand. The Norman language and customs became fashionable. The feudal system was introduced, that is, all those who had lands, held them under the king and were obliged to serve him in time of war. Even bishops had to supply a

certain number of soldiers, and sometimes to go into battle themselves. The barons also could command their tenants to fight for them, and so on, one under another. All these changes were very displeasing to the English at the time, though the Norman conquest turned to their advantage in the end. William was very fond of hunting, and that he might have plenty of space for his favourite amusement he caused the whole of the south-western part of Hampshire to be turned into a park for hunting. A great many villages and churches were destroyed, and the people who lived in them were driven away. This place is still called the New Forest. The game laws were very cruel. A man was punished more severely for killing a deer than for committing a murder. William built an abbey, which has since been named Battle Abbey, to commemorate his victory at Hastings, near the place where the battle had been fought. He had a great book, called Domesday Book, in which was entered an account of all the property in England, with its value, and the number of inhabitants. This book is still to be seen, and is very valuable. Some islands in the

English Channel, called the Channel Islands, of which Alderney is one (famous for its cows), were added to England in this reign. The name of William's wife was Matilda, a daughter of the Earl of Flanders, which is a part of Belgium. William and Matilda had four sons and five daughters. The eldest son was named Robert and surnamed Courthose, because he had short legs. He had the title of Duke of Normandy, though he was not allowed to govern it. He was very undutiful and discontented. The second son, Richard, was killed by a stag one day when he was hunting in the New Forest. The names of the other two were William and Henry. One day when the family were staying at their castle in Normandy, William and Henry, then 12 and 13 years of age, for a joke, threw a can of water from a balcony over their brother who was walking on the terrace below. This made Robert so angry that he rushed into the house with his sword drawn and would have killed his brothers, had not their father, hearing a noise, hastened upstairs with several attendants. It was no easy matter to quiet Robert, he ran out of the castle in a violent passion.

Philip I., one of the Capetian line of kings, was then reigning in France ; to him Robert went, and planned to go to war with his father and brothers. This was a great trouble to king William for some years. Once Robert was very nearly killing his father. In those days soldiers were so cased in armour that only their eyes could be seen, therefore it was difficult to know one person from another. At the siege of a castle in Normandy, where Robert had taken refuge, the king and his son fought in single combat. Robert threw William off his horse and wounded him in the hand. When he saw it was his father with whom he had been fighting, he was in great grief ; he fell on his knees and begged his forgiveness, but the king was too angry to listen to him then, though afterwards Queen Matilda made peace between her husband and son. William was very fond of his good wife, who died towards the end of his reign. Matilda did a great deal of the fancy needlework, fashionable in those days, and called tapestry. She worked the whole history of the conquest of England by her husband : some of her work may be seen to this day in France. A rude jest of the

French king brought the Conqueror's reign to a close. William was ill in bed when he heard that Philip had been laughing at him and making fun of his illness; this so offended him that as soon as he recovered he went to war with France. He burnt every French town and village he passed through. At the siege of one town, his horse trod upon a hot cinder, and, starting, threw the king forward; he was bruised and hurt in falling, and being a very stout man fever came on, which caused his death. He was 62 years of age when he died, and had reigned 21 years in England. At his funeral, which took place at Caen, in Normandy, a Norman bishop was making a speech in praise of the Conqueror, when some one from the midst of the crowd cried out "he whom you are praising was a robber: on this very ground stood my father's house, which was unjustly taken from him to build this church." Prince Henry gave the man a sum of money to quiet him, and the service was finished in peace. William left the dukedom of Normandy to his eldest son, Robert; the kingdom of England to his second son, William; and a large sum of money to his youngest

son, Henry. One of the Conqueror's daughters, whose name was Adela, married a French count named Stephen. William I. began to reign in the year 1066, and died in the year 1087. He was so strong a man that, it is said, no one but himself could bend the bow he used.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XV.

- I. What happened at William the Conqueror's Coronation ?**
- II. How did William reward the Norman lords for their services ?**
- III. Who was king of Scotland at this time ?**
- IV. Whom did Malcolm III marry ?**
- V. What was the Curfew Bell ?**
- VI. What was William's favourite amusement ?**
- VII. What was Domesday Book ?**
- VIII. Who was William the Conqueror's wife ?**
- IX. What were the names of William's sons ?**
- X. Who was king of France at this time ?**
- XI. What caused the death of William ?**
- XII. How long did William I reign ?**

CHAPTER XVI.

WILLIAM II.

William II., son of William the Conqueror, was crowned by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was now higher in dignity than the Archbishop of York. Odo, William the Conqueror's brother, and the Norman barons tried to make Robert king of England, but they did not succeed. William II. was surnamed Rufus, which means *red*, because he had red hair and a red face. He treated the English even more cruelly than his father had done. He was very passionate, and, when angry, he used to stammer. A year or two after William's coronation, Archbishop Lanfranc died. He was a very good man, and reproved William whenever he did wrong: he had been his tutor, and the king was rather afraid of him. William would not allow another archbishop of Canterbury to be elected, but made use of all the money which belonged to that see. He went to war with his

brother Robert for Normandy, which war ended in the two brothers making peace, and agreeing that if either of them should die without children, the other should inherit his brother's dominions. Robert was very extravagant. Once, when he was in want of money, he sold a part of Normandy to his brother Henry, and afterwards wanted it back again. William joined with Robert, and poor Henry had all his castles and lands taken from him. Once he was in a castle which his brothers were besieging, on a mountain in Normandy, where there was no water fit to drink, and he and his men were nearly dying of thirst. Robert, when he heard of this, sent him a supply of water and wine. William said "How foolish you are! Had they been kept without water a little longer, they must have given in, and we should have taken the castle." "What," replied Robert, "would you let Henry die? We shall never have another brother in his place." William was very cruel; he allowed his soldiers to go into the houses of the poor English farmers and country people, eat up their food, and seize upon whatever they liked. Sometimes they used to beat the

owners of the houses, make them sell their property and bring the money to them. Now that Lanfranc was dead William did not care for any rebuke ; he only laughed.

At this time Cumberland was made an English county, formerly it was considered a part of Scotland. Malcolm III. claimed Cumberland and Northumberland, and invaded England. He attacked the castle of Alnwick, in Northumberland. The besieged, when they could hold out no longer, sent a message to the king of Scotland that they would surrender if he would come himself to receive the keys of the gates. The governor of the castle brought them upon the top of a spear, the point of which he struck into the king's eye, and killed him, just as he was going to take the keys. The governor, whose name was Mowbray, was surnamed for this, Pierce-eye, which has since been changed to Percy, the family name of the dukes of Northumberland. Soon after this victory William fell ill ; he then allowed an archbishop of Canterbury to be elected. Anselm was chosen, an Italian who was in England at the time ; but when the king recovered he behaved as badly as ever, and Anselm was obliged

to leave England. It was a common practice with William when a bishop died to leave the see vacant and take all the money belonging to it.

Jerusalem, which had been ruled by the Roman Emperors for more than 600 years, was at this time in the hands of the Turks, a people who did not know the true God and were deceived by a wicked man named Mahomet, an Arabian, who pretended to be a prophet and made up a false religion of his own invention. A great many people believed in him, and I am sorry to say he has his followers to this day. Arabia is a country in Asia; Mecca is the capital, where Mahomet was born. The Arabians used to be called Saracens; it was they who took Jerusalem from the Romans, and under their rule a Christian church was allowed to remain there, but when Jerusalem was taken from the Saracens by the Turks, the Christians were ill-treated. It was the custom in those days for Christians to make pilgrimages to the Holy Land. One of these pilgrims, named Peter the Hermit, was so shocked at the wickedness of the infidels, and the sufferings of the Christians, that he begged and intreated all Christian kings to

lay aside their own private quarrels and unite in a war against the Turks. The Pope approved of the plan, and preached on the duty of joining in the holy war. Kings, princes, nobles and men of all ranks hastened to take up arms ; amongst these were Robert duke of Normandy, Stephen Count of Blois (husband of Adela), Edgar Etheling, the French king's brother, and the Earl of Flanders. Robert sold Normandy to William for five years, for a sum equal to between six and seven thousand pounds of our present money. Those who went to this war wore a cross on their shoulder varying in colour according to the nation to which they belonged. The English wore white, the French red, the Flemish green, the Germans black, and the Italians yellow, and so the war was called from these crosses, a Crusade and those who joined in it Crusaders. William gained no advantage from his bargain for Normandy ; it only led him into quarrels with Philip I. William built a wall round the Tower of London : he also built Westminster Hall for a dining-room which was the largest room in Europe. In the year 1100 the sea opposite Deal, in Kent, overflowed

and covered four acres of land which had formerly belonged to Earl Godwin: this formed the Goodwin Sands, a very dangerous spot where ships are often wrecked. Earl Godwin was, you know, the father of king Harold II. William II. like his father was very fond of hunting in the New Forest. One night he had such frightful dreams that the next morning he thought he would remain at home: however, he felt better after dinner, which in those days was eaten at 9 o'clock in the morning, so he went out with a Norman knight, named Walter Tyrrell, and several attendants. In the evening, as some countrymen were returning from their work through the New Forest, they saw the king lying on the ground quite dead with a broken arrow sticking in his chest. They cared so little for their king that they passed on without taking any notice. The next morning a charcoal burner, named Purkiss, who happened to be coming by, took up the dead body of the king and carried it in his cart to Winchester, where it was buried in the Cathedral without any ceremony. How William came to be killed is unknown. Some think Sir Walter Tyrrell shot him

by accident, others that he was purposely slain by one of his attendants. Sir Walter swore he had not been in that part of the Forest where the king fell. William II. was never married. He began to reign in the year 1087 and reigned 13 years. He was about 40 years of age when he died in the year 1100.

There were 2 kings from the Norman Conquest who reigned in the 11th Century.

William I. began to reign A.D. **1066.**

William II. „ „ **1087.**

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XVI.

- I. Who was William II ?
- II. Who crowned William II ?
- III. How did William II. treat the English ?
- IV. Did William II. and his brothers agree together ?
- V. Why did Malcolm III., king of Scotland invade England ?
- VI. Who had possession of Jerusalem at this time ?
- VII. Who was Mahomet ?
- VIII. What were the Crusades ?
- IX. How did Robert Duke of Normandy get money to go to the Crusade ?
- X. How did William Rufus die ?
- XI. How long did he reign ?
- XII. Who were the kings of the 11th Century from the Norman Conquest ?

CHAPTER XVII.

HENRY I.

At the time William Rufus was killed his brother Henry was hunting in the New Forest. Robert had not returned from the Crusade, so Henry took advantage of this. He first rode off to Winchester and seized upon all the royal money, then he went to London and persuaded the Bishop of that city to crown him. Henry, knowing that the crown belonged by right to his elder brother, did his best to please the people. He promised to rule them by Edward the Confessor's code of laws, which they liked very much. The Curfew Bell was done away with, and Archbishop Anselm returned to Canterbury. Henry chose for his wife, Maud, the daughter of Malcolm III. and S. Margaret of Scotland. Archbishop Anselm married them, and Maud then took the name of Matilda. The

English were much pleased with this marriage, because it united the Norman and Saxon royal families. Maud, you know, was niece of Edgar Etheling. Robert's return home had been delayed by his marriage with an Italian princess, but soon after the death of William II. he arrived in Normandy and took possession of his duchy. He then came to England with an army of Normans to fight with Henry for the crown. Archbishop Anselm and others made peace between the brothers, and it was agreed that Henry should keep England and pay Robert for it a sum equal to £2000 a year of our present money, and that if either of them died without children the other should succeed him. Henry afterwards took an opportunity of punishing those who had taken his brother's part, though the agreement was that the noblemen on both sides should be pardoned. Robert came to England to complain of this, and then Henry obliged him to give up the pension he had promised him. I should tell you that about this time Adela, the sister of Robert and Henry, had a son who was named Stephen. Henry I. was

surnamed Beauclerc, which means *fine scholar*, because he was fond of learning and well instructed according to the education of those times. His father used to say that an ignorant king was little better than a crowned donkey, so Henry thought *he* would not be donkey-like when he came to wear a crown. He was tall and handsome, with blue eyes and brown hair. The yard measure was fixed from the length of his arm. Henry and Matilda had two children, a son and daughter, named William and Matilda. Robert, Duke of Normandy, though much kinder than his brother, was indolent and extravagant and did not manage his duchy well. The Norman barons were not pleased with him. Henry, too, tried to make them still more discontented, for he coveted Normandy and was determined to take it from his brother. At length he had his wish, for he conquered Robert in a battle fought between them just 40 years from the time their father landed at Hastings. Henry was now acknowledged Duke of Normandy, and Robert with his little son William and Edgar Etheling were given up to him. Henry let Edgar

go where he liked, so he lived in England in peace to a good old age. Robert was shut up in prison, and little William was allowed to be brought up as a Prince, though his uncle was very jealous of him, knowing that hereafter he would have a better right to Normandy than his own son William.

Louis VI., surnamed the fat, son of Philip I., was then reigning in France, and when Robert's son William grew up, Louis and the Count of Anjou took his part; they did not, however, succeed, for Henry was victorious in a battle fought near Rouen, and remarkable for the very few lives which were lost in it. This was partly owing to the strong armour worn in those days and partly to the desire both armies had of taking prisoners. After this, Henry made friends with the Count of Anjou, and persuaded him to give his little daughter Alice in marriage to his own son William, then 18 years old. Alice was quite a child, so it was arranged that she should remain with her father for a few years. When Henry was about to embark for England with his son, a man named Thomas Fitz-Stephens,

captain of a ship called the White Ship, came to him and said that his father had brought over William I. when he came to conquer England, and that the conqueror had given to his family the right of bringing all future kings of England across the sea. Henry not liking to disappoint the man, gave him leave to take Prince William. The king started first and was soon out of sight of land. The White Ship followed some hours afterwards. The captain and crew were merry and careless, they ran the ship upon a rock and it was broken to pieces. The prince was put into a boat and might have been saved had he not turned back to save the life of a lady who was screaming for help, when so many persons jumped into the boat that it sank. William, about 140 young noblemen, several ladies of rank, with all on board the White Ship were drowned, excepting the captain and a butcher, who clung to the mast and were saved; however, the captain, when he heard that the prince was drowned, said, "then I do not wish to live," and threw himself into the sea. In the meantime, Henry was waiting in England for his

son, thinking he must have landed in some other port. When he was told the sad news he fainted, and it is said he never smiled again for the rest of his life. His wife, Queen Matilda, had died two years before. A few years afterwards, Henry married a French princess. William, Robert's son, died in the prime of life of a wound in his hand. Matilda, Henry's daughter, was educated in Germany and married the Emperor, Henry V. Six months after their marriage the Emperor died and Matilda came to England. Some years afterwards she was married to Geoffrey, the young Count of Anjou, brother to Alice. Geoffrey and Matilda had a son who was named Henry.

Henry was very fond of his sister Adela's son Stephen, and gave him for a wife the niece of his good Queen Matilda. Poor Robert was still kept a prisoner in Cardiff Castle, which is in Wales. His wife had died before he became a prisoner. One day Henry had a new scarlet cloak, but the hood being too tight he tore it in putting it over his head, "My brother Robert," said he, "has a smaller head than I have, this cloak will do for

him." So it was taken to Robert, who on seeing the torn place asked if it had been worn before, and when he was told that his brother had tried it on, he was much grieved and said, "Now I have lived long enough since my brother treats me with so little respect as to send me his left off clothes." Soon after this Robert died. He had been a prisoner 28 years. Henry lived in Normandy the last years of his reign. His favourite dish was lampreys, a kind of eel, and one day, about a year after Robert's death, he ate so much that it brought on fever, of which he died in a week, aged between 60 and 70. He was buried in Reading Abbey, Berkshire, which he had founded. He reigned 35 years. He began to reign in the year 1100 and died in the year 1135. He left the crown to his daughter Matilda.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XVII.

- I. Had Henry I. any right to the crown ?
- II. What did he do to please the people ?
- III. Whom did he marry ?
- IV. Where was Robert when his brother William died ?
- V. Did Robert fight for the crown ?
- VI. How did Henry treat his brother Robert ?
- VII. How many children had Henry ?
- VIII. What happened to Henry's son William ?
- IX. Whom did Matilda, Henry's daughter marry ?
- X. What was the name of Robert's son ?
- XI. What caused the death of Henry I. ?
- XII. How long did he reign ?

CHAPTER XVIII.

STEPHEN.

As soon as Henry I. was buried, his nephew Stephen persuaded the Archbishop of Canterbury to crown him. He pretended that his uncle had changed his mind before his death, and promised him the crown. The Normans disliked Geoffrey, the husband of Matilda, and were glad to have Stephen for their duke ; so Matilda, or, as she was commonly called, the Empress Matilda, or Maud, seemed to have no chance of reigning ; however, her uncle, David I., now King of Scotland, the youngest son of Malcolm III., took the part of his niece, and many of the Norman barons and English nobility joined him. Amongst these was Robert, Earl of Gloucester. A battle was fought in the North of England, called the Battle of the Standard, because of the banners of the Saxon Saints which the English brought

into the field of battle. Stephen gained the victory, but war soon broke out again. The barons and chief nobles had great power in those days. Henry I. had, during his reign, kept them under some control, but Stephen was obliged to yield to them in order to please them, that they might help him to keep the crown; they took advantage of this, and behaved like so many kings. They built strong castles, filled them with armed men, and did whatever they pleased. Some fought for Stephen, some for Matilda, just as it might happen to suit them best. They also made war on each other. These civil wars lasted for some years, and were very hurtful to the country. A civil war is one in which people of the same country fight against each other. All England was in misery. Some went out of the country; others hid themselves. Many families died of hunger, and several villages were left without a single person in them. Stephen had a younger brother, named Henry, who was Bishop of Winchester, and who took his part. The Queen Dowager, Adelais, favoured Matilda, her step-daughter. Geoffrey had too much to do with the

wars in his own country to help his wife, besides which they were not at all fond of each other. At length, in a battle fought at Lincoln, Stephen was taken prisoner and shut up in Bristol Castle. His cousin Matilda was crowned, but she reigned only for a few months. She was so proud and self-willed that she offended all her friends. Stephen's wife, who was also named Matilda, came in vain to beg her to set her husband free, on the promise that he should leave England and never trouble her again. Then Stephen's friends besieged the Castle of Winchester, where the Empress Matilda was. She made her escape in this way: She was put into a coffin, and carried through the midst of her enemies to Gloucester. After this the Earl of Gloucester was taken prisoner, and then the Empress agreed to give Stephen in exchange for him. At another time, at Oxford, the Empress had to make her escape in the night, when the ground was covered with snow, dressed in white, that she might not be noticed. At last Robert, Duke of Gloucester, died, and Matilda went to live in Normandy. Her husband, Geoffrey, was dead, so her son Henry, who was now

grown up, had become Count of Anjou. He married Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis VII., King of France. Henry came to England with a large number of soldiers, and a battle was just about to be fought, when it was agreed that Stephen should reign as long as he lived, and then Henry should succeed him. So Stephen reigned in peace till he died in the following year, at Dover, after a short illness. He was 50 years old, and had reigned 19 years. He was buried at Faversham Abbey, Kent, which he had founded, and where his wife had been buried. Stephen had a son named Eustace and other children, who all died before him.

Sugar was first brought to England in this reign, and the Tower of London made a royal abode. The second crusade took place. The French King, Louis VII., surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, Louis VI., went to this crusade with Conrad, Emperor of Germany. Stephen was a very pleasant man to speak to, and he was much kinder and more merciful than his grandfather and uncles had been. He began to reign in the year 1135, and died in the year 1154. William

the Conqueror, his two sons William and Henry, and his grandson Stephen were the four Norman Kings of England. The wife of William I. was named Matilda. The first wife of Henry I. was also named Matilda (or Maud), and the wife of Stephen was a Matilda too. These three Matildas were all good wives, and died before their husbands. The Normans ruled for 88 years. During this time great attention was paid to the fine arts, and many improvements made. The first park in England was laid out, and the first stone bridge built. Money was better coined. The silver penny then in use was sometimes called esterling, or sterling. Good money is from this still named sterling money. The Law Courts of Chancery and Exchequer were established. Surnames came into use. At first persons used to be called by their Christian names only; then they gained another name from something remarkable in their dress, manners, appearance, trade, or from the lands which they held. Thus a man very strong in his arms would perhaps get the name of Armstrong, a fisherman of Fisher, and so on. Sometimes an event in the life of a person would

give rise to a surname, such as "Percy," as you were told in a former chapter. The Empress Matilda's husband, Geoffrey, gained his surname in the following manner: The first Earl of Anjou, when he went to visit the Holy Land, wore a sprig of the plant broom, which is an emblem of humility, in his helmet, and the word Plantagenet comes from the Latin and French words for this plant. The Plantagenets were the next line of kings after the Normans.

THE NORMAN KINGS.

William I.		Henry I
William II.		Stephen.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XVIII.

- I. How did Stephen persuade the Archbishop to crown him ?
- II. Who fought for Matilda ?
- III. Who gained the battle of the Standard ?
- IV. Did Stephen live in peace afterwards ?
- V. Who had great power in those days ?
- VI. Who was taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln ?
- VII. How did the Empress Matilda displease the people ?
- VIII. Whom did Henry, son of the Empress, marry ?
- IX. How long did Stephen reign ?
- X. Can you name the kings of the Norman line ?
- XI. How long did they rule ?
- XII. What improvements were made during this time ?

CHAPTER XIX.

PLANTAGENET KINGS.

HENRY II.

Henry II., grandson of Henry I., was at the time of his cousin's death 21 years of age. He was the first king who had come fairly to the crown since Edward the Confessor. He had great possessions in France in right of his father, mother, and wife. His manners were very pleasing; he was fond of learning, had a good memory, and was so active that he seldom sat down excepting at his meals. The first thing he did when he became king was to send away the foreign soldiers whom Stephen had brought to England, and to have the castles of the Barons pulled down. These were huge buildings with very thick walls, surrounded by a ditch with a bridge over it, which could at any time be drawn up and down. They looked very dreary, like prisons. The owners of these castles could

do just as they liked in them, and no one could interfere. At this time there were 1100 of them. Winchester was almost in ruins, owing to the late civil wars, so London was now made the capital of England. Henry introduced the Anjou fashion of wearing short cloaks, which caused him to be nicknamed "Shortmantle."

There lived at this time a learned man, in deacon's orders, named Thomas à Becket, son of an English merchant. Henry was very fond of him; he made him his Chancellor, and often said to him: "I shall make you Archbishop of Canterbury some day;" to which Becket used to reply: "If you do I shall be sure to offend you, for I do not approve of the way you interfere in the affairs of the Church"—and so it came to pass: Becket was made Archbishop, upon which he resigned his office of Chancellor, changed his way of life, and by so doing gave great offence to the king. Henry wished to have the clergy more under his control; he wanted the Bishop to be elected in his presence, and to do homage to him; he also wanted to have for his own use all the money belonging to the vacant sees. It would take too long to explain,

and perhaps you might not understand, the points in dispute between the King and Archbishop—how the one was determined to have his own way, and the other not to yield—so I shall pass on to the death of Becket, which happened in the following manner :—Henry was very passionate, and one day when he was extremely angry with Becket he said : “ Will nobody rid me of this tiresome bishop ? ” Four wicked knights who heard this, thinking to please the king, went to Canterbury and murdered the Archbishop in the Cathedral. When Henry heard of it he was much shocked, and very sorry for his hasty words. Becket was after this called S. Thomas of Canterbury, and for many years afterwards numbers of persons used to make pilgrimages to his tomb in the Cathedral. The king himself went there in a very sorrowful manner.

Ireland at this time was divided into five provinces, each with a king of its own. Now it happened that two of these kings had a quarrel, and one of them, named Dermot, was driven from his throne. In his distress he begged the king of England to help him. Henry was not able to come

himself but he sent Earl Strongbow with some soldiers to Ireland. Dermot was restored to his kingdom again and gave his daughter, Eva, in marriage to Strongbow. A few months afterwards Dermot died and Strongbow succeeded to his kingdom in right of his wife. The Irish, however, did not like this, for by their law he was not the true heir to the crown. War followed. Henry at length came to Ireland and in the end all the Irish princes submitted to him. This was in the year 1172. It was an easy conquest for the English, but the cause of great suffering to the Irish.

King Henry had four sons, Henry, Geoffrey, Richard and John, and three daughters, Maud, Eleanor and Joan. He did not live happily with his queen Eleanor. He was very fond of a beautiful lady, called Fair Rosamond, of whom the following story is told:—Henry had a house built purposely for Rosamond, at Woodstock in Oxfordshire, and, in order to hide her from his queen, he caused a very intricate labyrinth to be made all round the house. Eleanor, however, set out one day, taking with her a dagger, a cup of poison, and a ball of string. When she reached the labyrinth

she unwound the string as she walked and let it fall behind her, that so she might be able to find her way out again. At length she came to Rosamond's house; she then told her she must either be stabbed or drink the poison. Rosamond chose the poison and died.

King Louis VII., of France, soon after he had divorced Eleanor, married Constance, a Spanish princess, and had one daughter, named Margaret, who was married to Prince Henry of England. Constance died in a few years, and then Louis took for his third wife, Alice, sister to a French earl. They had a son, Philip Augustus, whom Louis surnamed "The Gift of God," because he was so thankful to have an heir to the throne, for women were not allowed to reign in France. Louis and Alice had also two daughters, the younger of whom was named Alice.

Henry II. dearly loved his eldest son, Henry. He had him crowned, and at his coronation feast waited upon him at table. One of the courtiers said to the prince, "It is seldom princes are so highly favoured as you are," to which he replied, "It is no great wonder that the son of a count

should wait on the son of a king." After this Prince Henry wanted his father to give him the dukedom of Normandy, and because he refused to do so, he went to his father-in-law, Louis, and asked him to help him to make war on his father; he also persuaded his brothers, Geoffrey and Richard, to join him. Geoffrey had married Constance, the heiress of Brittany, and was now duke of that province. Queen Eleanor encouraged her sons in their rebellion; she even planned to make her escape from England, dressed like a man, and to join them in France, but she was discovered and prevented from doing so. War now broke out between Henry II. and his sons. William, surnamed the "The Lion," was at this time reigning in Scotland. He was not on friendly terms with Henry II., and he took this opportunity of invading the North of England; he was, however, taken prisoner. Then Louis made peace with Henry II., and the young princes, Henry, Geoffrey and Richard, were pardoned by their kind father. Prince John, the youngest son of Henry II., was a great favourite with his father, who sent him over to Ireland to receive the homage of the Irish

Chiefs, for he had made him Lord of Ireland, so he sailed with a great company of attendants to Waterford. Here several Irish Lords came to pay their duty to him. Some of John's gay young courtiers, who had never been in Ireland before, were much amused at the appearance, manners, and dress of these Irish Lords, who wore very long hair and bushy beards which, just then, was not the fashion with the English. John's young nobles were rude enough to laugh in their faces and even to pull their beards when they came near the prince. This, you may be sure, gave great offence, and did not help to reconcile the Irish to their new masters.

Louis VII., King of France, died in 1180, and his son Philip succeeded him. Three years afterwards Prince Henry of England died of fever, and Henry II. refused to return the marriage portion of Margaret, his son's widow, which King Philip as her brother said he had a right to expect. Henry also offended Philip by delaying a marriage which had been arranged between Philip's sister Alice and Prince Richard of England. A year or two after Prince Henry's death, his brother

Geoffrey was killed in Paris at a sham fight, called a *tournament*, a favourite amusement in those days. Then King Henry again vexed Philip by claiming the right of governing Brittany in the name of Geoffrey's infant son Arthur. Philip was anxious for war, Henry for peace. It is said they used to meet under an elm-tree which grew so exactly on the borders of France and Normandy that the two kings could meet under its branches while each stood on his own dominions. At last Philip, finding that he could make no impression upon Henry, cut down the tree in a rage, saying they should never meet there again. After this Philip professed great friendship for Prince Richard, and advised him to ask his father to let him be crowned as his brother Henry had been; and when King Henry refused, Philip persuaded and assisted the prince to rebel. Poor Henry, now growing old and worn out with grief, consented to make peace, and promised his son all he desired. He was ill in bed when the treaty was brought to him to be signed, and he asked to have it read over to him. When he heard the name of his youngest son John amongst the list of those who had

joined in the rebellion against him, he was so much grieved that it threw him into a fever, of which he died in the year 1189. He had reigned 35 years from 1154. He was buried in Anjou. His eldest daughter Maud married the Duke of Saxony. Eleanor married the King of Spain, and Joan the King of Sicily.

In this reign England was divided into six circuits, and glass windows were first used in private houses. Nicholas Breakspear was the only Englishman who was ever made Bishop of Rome. He was elected the beginning of this reign, and took the name of Pope Adrian IV. A few years afterwards he was choked by a fly.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XIX.

- I. Who was Henry II. ?
- II. What was the first thing he did when he became king ?
- III. What town was now made the capital of England ?
- IV. Who was Thomas a Becket ?
- V. What country did Henry conquer ?
- VI. How many sons had Henry ?
- VII. How did they behave to their father ?
- VIII. How did Prince Henry die ?
- IX. What happened to Geoffrey ?
- X. What was the name of Geoffrey's son ?
- XI. What caused the death of Henry II. ?
- XII. How long did he reign ?

CHAPTER XX.



RICHARD I.

Prince Richard wept bitterly over the lifeless body of his father, saying "Alas! I was the cause of his death." Being the eldest son now living he succeeded to the throne. In those days the Jews were very much disliked, among other reasons because they lent money on interest, which was then unlawful. They had been driven from France, and, wishing to make friends with the English, a party of them came into Westminster Hall, on Richard's coronation day, with very costly gifts. Some of the Norman courtiers fell upon them and rudely drove them out. Upon this the mob outside cried out that the King had ordered all the Jews to be killed, which was no sooner said than done, and a cruel massacre followed, not only in London, but also in other parts of England.

The Sultan of Egypt, whose name was

Saladin, had driven the Christians out of Jerusalem, and taken almost all the cities in the Holy Land. Richard, before his father's death, planned to go with the King of France on a crusade. You may remember that the first crusade took place in the reign of William II., the second crusade in the reign of Stephen; the one now agreed upon was the most important. In order to raise money for this war Richard sold several royal castles and lands; he also received from William, King of Scotland, a sum of money, in return for which he gave up the right of superiority his father had gained over that country. Richard was so anxious to get money for this crusade that he once said "I would sell London itself if I could but find some one to buy it." At length, all being ready, the armies of France and England set sail for the Holy Land. Bad weather obliged them to take shelter at Messina, the capital of Sicily, and the finest harbour in the Mediterranean. Here they remained during the winter. Richard had for a long time been engaged to Philip's sister, Alice. Henry II. would not allow them to be married while he lived, and now Richard

had become very fond of a Spanish princess, named Berengaria. When the crusaders left Sicily they sailed to Cyprus; here Richard stayed to marry Berengaria and to conquer the island. Philip started first for Acre, a large town on the coast of Palestine. This town had been taken by Saladin, and the Christians were trying to win it back. When Richard arrived, the two kings soon obliged the Turks to open the gates. Richard was so brave that his Norman subjects called him "Cœur de Lion," which means "Lion-hearted." Philip was jealous of the praise given to Richard, and he was besides not well pleased with him for breaking off his engagement with Alice and marrying Berengaria. The two kings had had many little quarrels, and now Philip said the hot climate did not agree with him, and that he must go home, but he left the Duke of Burgundy to command his men, and he solemnly promised Richard that he would not invade his dominions during his absence. After this Richard took several towns, and fought with wonderful bravery. So greatly was his name feared that the Saracens used to say to their horses when they started, "Do

you think you see King Richard ?" Once, it being necessary to repair quickly some walls, Richard worked like a common labourer, and asked the other princes in the army to help him, which they cheerfully did ; but Leopold, the Duke of Austria, replied " My father was neither a mason nor a bricklayer, and so I have not learned either business," which made Richard so angry that he struck Duke Leopold, who, greatly offended, left the army and returned to Austria. At length Richard was obliged to give up the war without taking Jerusalem. The Crusaders were now much fewer in number, owing to the departure of Philip and Leopold. The heat of the country, too, caused a great deal of illness, for the soldiers were accustomed to cold climates, and wore heavy armour. Richard himself was at one time dangerously ill. It is said that Saladin sent him the cooling fruits which he required, and by so doing saved his life. Among the many dangers to which the Crusaders were exposed the following may be named :—There was a small tribe of Arabs, called Assassins, who were ruled by a prince who lived near Mount Lebanon, and was called " The

Old Man of the Mountain." They used to come into the Christians' camp, and secretly murder the most notable persons. From this comes the name "Assassin" for a secret murderer. Richard had left his brother John in charge of his kingdom during his absence; he now received news that John was plotting with the King of France to take it from him; so he was obliged to make the best treaty he could with Saladin for three years, telling him that at the end of that time he might expect to see him again, with a great many more soldiers. Saladin politely replied that he would rather be conquered by the King of England than by any other prince in the whole world.

In a voyage home from Palestine we should now sail through the Straits of Gibraltar and round Spain, but it was then usual to coast along the shores of Italy and journey through France. Richard, probably wishing to avoid his enemy King Philip, sailed up the Adriatic Sea, and was wrecked near Venice. He disguised himself as a pilgrim, and went by the name of "Hugh the Merchant." He hoped to reach Saxony in safety, where his nephew

was then the reigning prince. His sister Maud had married the Duke of Saxony; the present Royal family are descended from her. Well, he travelled as far as Vienna, the capital of Austria; here he was obliged to rest at a little inn. He sent his page, the only attendant he had with him, into the town to buy some food. This man was taken up on suspicion, because he happened to have about him a glove of a kind only worn by the great. He was forced to tell where his master was, and then Leopold, Duke of Austria, shut Richard up in prison. The Emperor of Germany, who was also Richard's enemy, bought "The Chained Lion," as he called him, for a sum of money, and shut him up in a castle. All this time Richard's wife, Berengaria, who had returned home before him, and his mother, Eleanor, were in the greatest trouble about him. The following story is told of the way in which he was discovered:—A poor minstrel, named Blondel, who was very fond of King Richard, was travelling through Germany in order to try to find out where his master was hidden, and one day, happening to sit under his prison

wall, he played a tune of the King's own composing, for Richard was fond of music and a good musician. When Blondel had finished the first verse, the King, who heard him, began to sing the second, and you may think how pleased Blondel must have been to hear again the well-known voice of his master. The Emperor agreed to give Richard up to the English for a very large sum of money. When it was collected Eleanor took it herself to Germany and brought back her son. He had been from home four years, and in prison fifteen months of that time. He entered London in triumph, and was received with great joy. Richard was going to punish his brother for his bad behaviour. John, however, asked his mother to intercede for him, which she did, and Richard forgave him, saying "I hope John will not forget my pardon as quickly as I shall his offences." I should tell you that Saladin died not long after Richard left the Holy Land.

Philip and Richard were at war with each other for four years; they then made a truce for five years to enable them to join in the fourth Crusade which was now

about to take place. Richard, however, did not live to go. A baron, who lived in Richard's French dominions, found one day a treasure on his estate, dug up by a peasant. He sent a part of it to the King of England, but Richard said he had a right to the whole, as this nobleman was his vassal, that is, he held his lands under Richard, and being refused, the king attacked the castle where the treasure was. On the fourth day of the siege as he was riding round, an archer, named Bertrand de Gourdon, aimed an arrow from the castle and shot Richard in the shoulder. The wound was a slight one at first, but in a few days it proved fatal. When Richard found he was dying he made a will in which he left all his dominions to his brother John. In a former will he had appointed his nephew Arthur his heir, and he was indeed the rightful one, being the son of an elder brother. Before Richard died the castle was taken and all the garrison put to death, with the exception of Bertrand whom the King desired to see. "What harm have I done to you," said Richard, "that you should take away my life?" "You killed my father and my two

brothers," replied Bertrand, "and you intended to have killed me, I am now in your power, and I care not what you may do with me, I am glad I have rid the world of such a tyrant." Richard was so struck with this bold answer that he ordered Bertrand to be set at liberty and some money to be given to him; however, when the king was dead poor Bertrand was cruelly put to death. Richard Cœur de Lion was about 40 years of age when he died. He had reigned 10 years, only a few months of which he had spent in England. He was buried at his own request by his father, in the Abbey Church of Fontevraud in Anjou. He began to reign in the year 1189 and died in April, 1199.

In this reign lived the famous Robin Hood, some say he was the Earl of Huntingdon. He was the Captain of a hundred men, one of whom was very tall, and went by the name of "Little John." they lived in Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire, and dressed in grass green colored clothes, that they might the better hide themselves. They lived on the King's game, and robbed any rich person who might chance to pass by; but they were

very kind to the poor. The common people who did not like the game laws, were friendly to Robin Hood and his foresters and always glad to warn them when danger was at hand. These men too were very skilful archers. Robin Hood lived several years after Richard's death, and is said to have been at length betrayed and bled to death. Coats of Arms were invented by the Crusaders. Richard chose for his Coat of Arms, three lions walking and the motto, "Dieu et mon droit" which means "God and my right." The bailiff of London was now called "The Lord Mayor." The law courts of Common Pleas was established and that of King's Bench began.

Four Kings reigned in the 12th century, two Normans and two Plantagenets.

Henry I.	began to reign A.D.	1100.
Stephen	„ „	1135.
Henry II.	„ „	1154.
Richard I.	„ „	1189.

As John began his reign only a few months before the close of the 12th century, he must be counted amongst the Kings of the 13th century.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XX.

- I. What did Richard say when his father died?**
- II. When did the 1st and 2nd Crusades take place?**
- III. Who went on the 3rd Crusade?**
- IV. Whom did Richard marry?**
- V. What name was given to Richard?**
- VI. How did Richard offend the Duke of Austria?**
- VII. What happened to Richard on his way home?**
- VIII. What was the cause of Richard's death?**
- IX. To whom did Richard leave his dominions?**
- X. Was John a good brother?**
- XI. How long did Richard I. reign?**
- XII. Who were the four Kings of the 12th century?**

CHAPTER XXI.

JOHN.

John was nicknamed "Lackland," because his father, Henry II., left him no dominions at all. He succeeded his brother Richard and was crowned at Westminster, though Arthur, the son of his brother Geoffrey, was the true heir to the crown. Philip, King of France took up the cause of Prince Arthur, who was now 12 years of age; but John made friends with Philip, and it was agreed that Philip's eldest son, whose name was Louis should marry John's niece Blanche, a Spanish princess, his sister Eleanor's daughter. Arthur remained at the French Court, and a few years afterwards Philip knighted him and gave him one of his daughters in marriage. After this, Arthur with some French knights and some of his own subjects from Brittany, attacked the castle, where his grandmother Queen Eleanor was living

in Poitou, but while he was engaged in the siege King John one night took him by surprise, made him prisoner, and shut him up in a castle at Rouen. Arthur's sister Eleanor, called the Maid of Brittany, was also imprisoned in Bristol Castle till her death. Frightful stories are told as to how John treated his nephew Arthur. It is most likely that he murdered him himself and threw his body into the Seine. The French were very much shocked when they heard of the sad end of young Arthur. King Philip held a court of justice and required John to come and answer for his conduct, because as Duke of Normandy and Count of Anjou, he was his vassal. John took no notice of this summons, and then Philip declared that he deserved to die, and forfeit Normandy and Anjou; he therefore set out with an army and took possession of Normandy. John ran away to England; so little did he care for his ancient dukedom. He was the last of eleven dukes who had governed Normandy during 300 years. Philip soon conquered Anjou and other provinces belonging to John. Constance, Arthur's mother had been married again to a French gentleman

of Poitou. They had a daughter named Alice whom the Bretons chose for their sovereign when Arthur died. Queen Eleanor died soon after her grandson.

King John and the Pope, who was called Innocent III. disagreed about the appointment of an Archbishop of Canterbury. Innocent elected Steven Langton, an English clergyman who lived at Rome, but the King and English bishops had chosen another. John declared that Langton should not enter his dominions. The Popes at that time had immense power, Innocent punished John for disobeying him, by what was called "laying the kingdom under an interdict," that is, all the churches were ordered to be closed and no religious rites were allowed to be performed any where: even the dead were deprived of Christian burial, and thrown like dogs into the ground. This state of things lasted six or seven years. John, however, cared little for the sufferings of his subjects; he amused himself with visiting Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. Finding that John did not care for the interdict, Innocent sent the King of France to attack him. John was very frightened when he found that

Philip was coming to invade England. He collected an army, but a messenger from Innocent persuaded him to receive Langton as Archbishop, and to submit to all the Pope demanded, after which Innocent withdrew the interdict, and told the King of France that he would not now allow him to invade England. Philip was very angry, but he dared not disobey, so he made use of his army to attack the Earl of Flanders, who had offended him. The Earl sent to John for help, and a battle was fought between the English and French fleets. The English conquered, and John was so pleased with this victory that he planned to invade France, aided by the Earl of Flanders and the Emperor of Germany, not that Emperor who shut up Richard I. in prison, *his* name was Henry VI.; the present one was called Otho IV. It was agreed that Otho should enter France on one side, and John, with some foreign troops, on another. Otho was, however, conquered in a battle fought near Tournay, a town in Belgium, on the borders of the North of France. John then made peace with Philip, and returned home.

King John was married more than once; his last wife was Isabella, the daughter of a French Count. Their children were Henry, Jane, Eleanor, Isabella, and Richard. The English barons had refused to go with John to fight the French. They were very discontented, for John was a bad king, and he now behaved worse than ever. The barons took up arms, and asked John to restore the old laws of Alfred the Great and Edward the Confessor, which his great grandfather, Henry I., had promised to observe. These laws, collected together, were written on parchment and called "Magna Charta," which means "The Great Charter." John at first refused; he said "You might as well ask for my crown;" but at length, as the barons continued to make war upon him, he was obliged to consent, and at a great meeting of the barons and citizens of London he signed and set his seal to the Charter, under a yew tree in a meadow called Runnamede, near Windsor, and close to the River Thames. This was in the year 1215. Magna Charta is still in existence, and may be seen at the British Museum. The barons also made John

promise to send away all the foreign soldiers in his pay, called "Free Companions," who used to ill-treat the English. John did not keep his promises, and then followed a civil war. The barons asked the King of France to help them, and even offered the crown to his son Louis, who came over to England with a large army. Some of the barons thought this was going too far, and refused to fight against their lawful king. John travelled about the country with his Free Companions, making great destruction wherever he went. It is said he used every morning to set on fire the house in which he had slept. One day he was with his army at Lynn, in Norfolk. Now, between Norfolk and Lincoln there is a bay called the Wash. At low tide it may be crossed along the shore; but John began to cross too late and the tide turned and swept away all his baggage, treasures, crown and jewels. He passed over himself in safety, but he was so wet and so vexed at his loss that it threw him into a fever, of which he died, in the Castle of Newark, a town in Nottinghamshire on the river Trent. He was about 50 years old when he died and had reigned 17 years. He was buried

in Worcester Cathedral. He began to reign in the year 1199 and died in 1216.

In John's reign chimneys were first used in houses, before this the smoke had to go through a hole in the roof or through an open door. Money was now made sterling which means of a fixed size and weight. The Lord Mayor was elected every year by the citizens of London. The name of the first Lord Mayor was Henry FitzAlwyn. In this reign the 4th Crusade was undertaken by the Venetians and some French nobles. They took Constantinople, which very much benefited the Italian cities.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXI.

- I. Was John the true heir to the crown after Richard I. ?
- II. What became of Prince Arthur ?
- III. How did the King of France punish John for the murder of Arthur ?
- IV. What made King John and Pope Innocent III. disagree ?
- V. How did the Pope punish John ?
- VI. Who was John's last wife ?
- VII. What laws did the English barons ask John to restore ?
- VIII. Where did John sign Magna Charta ?
- IX. Did John keep his promise ?
- X. To whom did the barons offer the crown ?
- XI. What caused John's death ?
- XII. How long did he reign ?

CHAPTER XXII.

HENRY III.

When John died his eldest son Henry was about nine years old. He was crowned at Gloucester with a round of gold wire, or, as some say, with one of his mother's bracelets, for the crown was lost in the wash. The Earl of Pembroke was made Regent, that is, he ruled for the king because he was too young to govern the kingdom himself. Prince Louis still hoped to become King of England, but he was beaten in a battle fought at Lincoln, and obliged to make peace and return to France. Earl Pembroke died after he had been Regent for three years. Henry III. was called Henry of Winchester, because he was born there. He was gentle and merciful.

On the death of Philip II. his son Louis VIII. became King of France. Henry was expected to attend the coronation, instead of which he sent his brother

Richard to demand back the provinces which Philip II. had taken from his father. This caused war between England and France. Louis VIII. died after a short reign. His eldest son Louis IX. reigned next. Henry now tried to regain Normandy, but he did not succeed. About this time the 5th Crusade was carried on in Egypt.

Queen Isabella soon after the death of King John had married a French count. They had several sons, most of whom lived at the English court and were greatly favoured. Henry III. married Eleanor, the daughter of a French nobleman. She brought over to England her three uncles who were Italian princes; one of them became Archbishop of Canterbury. The English nobility were very jealous of all these foreigners. Henry's eldest sister, Jane, married Alexander II., King of Scotland. His youngest sister, Isabella, was married to Frederick II., Emperor of Germany; and his second sister, Eleanor, to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Montfort's father had led the French crusaders in the reign of Philip II. Those barons who had estates in England,

as well as in France, were ordered by Philip to chose whether they would like to be considered English or French nobles. Simon de Montfort, who was a second son, took the English estates and his elder brother the French. Henry gained little by his wars with Louis IX. and was at last obliged to give up all claim to Normandy and Anjou. This French king, called Saint Louis, went on the 6th crusade. The crusaders suffered very much in this war. They steered towards the coast of Egypt in order to attack the Sultan, and arrived at the seaport town of Damietta, near the River Nile. The Saracens were so frightened that they ran away in the night; and the French took possession of the town. Once they were shut up in a town, in great distress for food, when a severe sickness broke out in the army. At length, Louis being too ill to travel, the Turks took him prisoner. He had to give up Damietta and to pay a large sum of money for his liberty. Louis was six years on this crusade.

Henry III. had two sons, Edward and Edmund. His eldest daughter, Margaret,

was married to Alexander III., King of Scotland. He was quite a boy when he came over to England for the marriage. The wedding was celebrated at York with great pomp. A thousand knights attended, dressed in robes of rich silk, and sixty oxen were killed for the marriage feast. Henry tried to persuade his young son-in-law to do homage for Scotland as well as for the lands he held in England, but Alexander said, "I came to marry your daughter, not to discuss matters of state." Henry had also a daughter, named Beatrice, married to John, Duke of Brittany. Henry was often in want of money, and by the laws, according to Magna Charta, he could not get any without the consent of a meeting of his barons which, in this reign, was first called a parliament. Now when they met together they always complained of the king's want of management and tried to get more power for themselves. In the year 1258 the barons in armour met at Oxford and forced the king to consent that they should have a council of 24 barons to reform abuses. Simon de Montfort was the chief of these. This

parliament has been called ever since "The mad parliament," because it went to work in such a mad way. Montfort and the barons ruled for some time and then a civil war broke out. At length it was agreed to refer the matter to the King of France. Louis told the barons that they ought to treat their king with more respect, and he advised Henry to keep to the terms of Magna Charta. This good advice was not followed and the war continued. A battle was fought at Lewes, in Sussex, in the year 1264. Prince Edward took the command of one division of the royal army, and at the very beginning of the battle he put to flight the centre division of Montfort's army; but while he was following them Montfort gained a complete victory and took the king and his brother prisoners. When Edward returned he was surprised to find the battle lost. He gave himself up a prisoner in exchange for his father. Montfort, however, only pretended to set the king free; he had his own way in all things. At length Edward made his escape. A nobleman, one of his friends, sent him a present of a very swift horse,

for he was allowed to take horse exercise attended by guards. One day, when he was out with some knights who had charge of him, he proposed, for an amusement, that they should ride races with each other while he looked on, and when their horses were tired out he started off on his swift horse and was able to reach a place of safety before his guards could overtake him. He then raised an army to attack Montfort, and a battle was fought at Eversham, a town in Worcestershire. Montfort put the king in front of the battle, and not being known by his friends, he was wounded and would have been killed had he not cried out, "Save me! save me! I am Henry of Winchester, your king!" Edward, hearing the voice of his father, ran to him and carried him out of the battle. Edward gained the victory; Montfort was killed and the civil war was ended. After this Edward, with his brother Edmund, left England to join Saint Louis in the 7th crusade. Edward had married a Spanish princess, named Eleanor, who was very good and handsome.

Louis led his army to Tunis hoping to

make a Christian of the king of that place, and so easily conquer the Holy Land. Tunis is one of the Barbary states in Africa by the Mediterranean. The hot, unhealthy climate caused an illness to break out in the French camp, and when Edward arrived Saint Louis was dead. The French soldiers returned to Europe, but Edward, with his little army, sailed to the Holy Land. Here he carried on the war with great bravery. One day when he was resting in his tent an assassin, sent by the Old Man of the Mountain, came in with a poisoned dagger. Edward snatched it out of the man's hand and killed him, but he was wounded himself in the struggle. It is said that his wife, Eleanor, who was with him, sucked the poison from the wound and so saved his life.

Philip III., son of Saint Louis, was now King of France. Henry III. died in the year 1272, at Bury St. Edmunds. He had reigned 56 years, from 1216 to 1272. He was buried at Westminster Abbey.

In this reign lived a very learned man, named Roger Bacon. He invented magic

lanterns, magnifying glasses, and many other useful instruments. He said that some day ships would move without sails, and carriages without horses; which you know they now do by steam. A company of the best architects, calling themselves "Freemasons," used to go about from place to place as they were wanted and make great improvements in architecture. Churches were built in a more elegant style, and tiles or slates were used instead of thatch for the roofs of houses. Coal was first dug at Newcastle and used for fires instead of wood. Gold coin was introduced. The mariner's compass was also brought from the east in this reign.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXII.

- I. How old was Henry III. when he began to reign ?
- II. How did Henry displease his subjects when he grew up ?
- III. Who was Simon de Montfort ?
- IV. Whom did Henry III. marry ?
- V. What was the mad Parliament ?
- VI. Who were taken prisoners at the battle of Lewes ?
- VII. Who won the battle of Evesham ?
- VIII. How many Crusades took place in the reign of Henry III ?
- IX. How long did Henry III. reign ?
- X. Where was Prince Edward when his father died ?
- XI. What did Roger Bacon invent ?
- XII. Who were the Free Masons ?

CHAPTER XXIII.

E D W A R D I.

Prince Edward was in the Holy Land when his father died. He spent some time on his way home. He was crowned with his Queen Eleanor at Westminster, and his brother-in-law Alexander III. of Scotland was present. Edward was very tall, and he was called "Long-Shanks," because of the length of his legs. He was the first king of the name of Edward since the Norman Conquest, but there had been three Saxon kings of that name before.

Edward I. made war upon Wales because Llewellyn, the king of that country, refused to come to England to do homage for his land. Edward did not find it easy to conquer the Welsh, for they were a brave people and protected by their high mountains and thick woods. At length Llewellyn

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was killed in battle, and afterwards his brother David, who was the last King of Wales, was put to death. Wales then became a part of England, in the year 1283, and Edward divided it into twelve counties. Some say he had many of the Welsh bards put to death for fear they should stir up the people to seek their liberty again. One day Edward called his Welsh subjects together, and asked them if they would like to have a prince of their own; one born in Wales and who could not speak a word of English, and whether they would submit to such a prince. They were all very pleased, and promised to do so. Then Edward brought them a tiny little baby, his own son, who had been born only a few days before in Caernarvon Castle, North Wales, and of course he could not speak a word of English. This baby, named Edward, was the first Prince of Wales. A few years after this Philip III. died, and his son, called Philip "The Fair," from his beauty, became King of France.

Alexander III., King of Scotland, had lost by death, his wife Margaret, and all his children. One dark night as he was

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riding home along the shore, he fell over a rock and was killed on the spot. One of his daughters had been married to Eric, King of Norway, and their daughter, Margaret, who was called the "Maid of Norway," was now heiress to the throne of Scotland. Edward proposed a marriage between his son and this little Queen, but she died in the year 1290, and in the same year Queen Eleanor died near Lincoln. Edward had her carried to Westminster, and at every place where the coffin rested on the way, he set up a stone cross. The last two were at Cheapside and Charing. At the time we are speaking of, Cheapside was a field, Charing-Cross a small village, and where the Strand now stands was then a country road with some noblemen's houses and gardens, which have given names to the present streets. Westminster Abbey, which was begun to be rebuilt in the last reign, was now finished, and Queen Eleanor was buried there.

There being now no direct heir to the throne of Scotland, several noblemen laid claim to it, amongst whom John Baliol and Robert Bruce had the best right. Edward was asked to settle the dispute, and he

decided in favour of Baliol, who did him homage for the crown.

A quarrel between a French and English sailor, in which the Frenchman was killed, led to a war between France and England, but afterwards Edward I. married Margaret, the sister of Philip IV. Baliol reigned some years in Scotland: he was only a king in name, for Edward did all he could to humble him, till at last he would submit no longer; war broke out and Edward put Baliol in prison and carried away from Scotland the crown and other marks of royalty, also an ancient stone coronation chair, which they valued very much. This he put in Westminster Abbey. A brave Scotchman, William Wallace, fought for his country and defeated the English near Stirling, but in another battle at Falkirk, in the same county, Edward gained a complete victory. Wallace fled to the mountains, the rest of the nobles submitted to Edward. In a few years Wallace was betrayed by one of his countrymen, sent to London, and put to death. The Scots again rebelled, led by Robert Bruce, grandson of that Bruce who claimed the crown on the death of Alexander III. He was

crowned king, defeated several times by the English, and went through many adventures. In the year 1307, Edward I. was marching to Scotland with a large army when he was taken ill and died near Carlisle, in Cumberland. He told his son never to cease fighting till Scotland was conquered. Edward was 70 years old when he died and had reigned 35 years. He began to reign in 1272 and died in 1307. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Edward and Eleanor had several children, but Edward Prince of Wales was the only son who lived to grow up. His second wife had two sons, Thomas and Edmund.

The crusades ended in this reign; they had lasted about 200 years. Windmills, spectacles, striking clocks, and paper were introduced. Coal, which had come into use in the last reign, was considered very bad for the public health and forbidden to be used. Some Italian merchants from Lombardy settled in London, and the street they lived in was named Lombard Street. Their chief business was to lend out money—for the Jews had been sent away. These merchants made use of a bench,

called in Italian, *Banco*, whence the word *Bank*, for a place where money is dealt in.

Three kings reigned in the 13th century.

John began to reign A.D.	1199
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Henry III.	-	-	1216
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Edward I.	-	-	1272
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QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXIII.

- I. Did Edward I. find it easy to conquer Wales?**
- II. Whom did Edward give to the Welsh for their Prince?**
- III. What caused the death of Alexander of Scotland?**
- IV. Where was Queen Eleanor buried?**
- V. Who was the second wife of Edward I.?**
- VI. Who claimed the crown of Scotland on the death of little Queen Margaret?**
- VII. How did Edward treat Baliol?**
- VIII. What did Edward carry away from Scotland?**
- IX. Who gained the battles of Stirling and Falkirk?**
- X. Where did Edward I. die?**
- XI. How long did he reign?**
- XII. Who were the Kings of the 13th century?**

CHAPTER XXIV.

EDWARD II.

The 13th century had closed and seven years of the 14th gone by, when the son of Edward I. was crowned. He was called Edward of Caernarvon, from his birthplace. He took after his meek grandfather, Henry III., and like him was fond of favourites. He did not obey his father's orders to carry on the war against Scotland, but he went over to France to marry Isabella, the beautiful daughter of Philip IV. They had been engaged to each other ever since the death of the little queen of Scotland. There was a young man named Gaveston, the son of a French knight. He was a very agreeable person, and had been the companion of young Edward of Caernarvon, but had been sent from court because he was a bad man, and Edward I. when he was dying warned his son to keep him at a distance; but Edward II. did not take his father's advice,

and one of the first things he did when he became king, was to send for Gaveston and load him with favours. This made the English barons so jealous that a civil war broke out, in which the Earl of Lancaster, who was the son of Edward's uncle, Edmund, took the lead. Gaveston was made prisoner and put to death. The king was very angry, but he was obliged to make peace with his barons. All this while, king Robert Bruce had been taking nearly the whole of Scotland from the English. Edward collected a very large army, and met Bruce on the field of Bannockburn, near Stirling, and although his army was so much larger than that of Bruce, the Scots gained a complete victory. This was in the year 1314. Edward made sure of winning the battle ; he even took with him a poet to celebrate his victory. This man was taken by the Scotch and made to write verses on the defeat of the English army.

Soon after this, Philip IV. died, and his son Louis X. became king of France ; he died in two years and his brother Philip V. succeeded him, but he too reigned only a few years, and his brother Charles IV. came

to the throne in 1322. Edward II. next chose for his favourite a young English nobleman, named Hugh de Spenser. The king's cousin with the barons again rebelled, and Edward was obliged to send Spenser away. The Earl of Lancaster made friends with Robert Bruce, and invited him to come to England to help him fight against the king. This plot was, however, discovered, the earl was put to death and Spenser came back again. Edward and Isabella had a son named Edward, born at Windsor, and two daughters, Jane and Eleanor.

There was a dispute between Edward II. and the king of France, about some lands for which Charles required the English king to do homage. Edward sent his wife, Isabella, to settle this affair with her brother. Charles agreed to excuse Edward from coming if he would send his son to do homage instead, so young Edward went to Paris. Queen Isabella was a wicked woman. She did not care for her husband, and was very fond of Earl Mortimer, a man who had helped the Earl of Lancaster in his rebellion, and who had made his escape to France. Isabella even asked her

brother to help her to dethrone her husband, but Charles refused and sent her away. Many of the nobility joined with the queen, for they were jealous of the de Spensers. Prince Edward, who was only 14 years old, was put by his mother at the head of the rebel army. Edward II. was taken prisoner, and the de Spensers were put to death. Prince Edward was crowned king, and his mother made regent. Edward II. was sent about from place to place, and very ill-treated. Once, when he was made to shave in a field with dirty water from a ditch, he burst into tears and said, "here at least is clean warm water which you cannot hinder me from having" At last he was shut up in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, and dismal stories are told about the cruel manner in which he was there murdered, in the year 1327. He was privately buried at Gloucester. He was about 40 years of age, and had reigned 20 years. He had been in prison about eight months. He began to reign in 1307, and died in 1327. Amongst the troubles of this reign, there was a very great famine, which lasted for three years.

Switzerland is a small country bounded

by Germany, France, Italy and Austria. It had become subject to the dukes of Austria, and when one of these dukes, named Albert, was made emperor of Germany, he sent a governor who was a cruel tyrant to the Swiss, but in this reign they won their liberty under their brave countryman, William Tell,

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXIV.

- I. Did Edward II. take after his father ?**
- II. Whom did Edward II. marry ?**
- III. What made the English barons rebel ?**
- IV. Who gained the battle of Bannockburn ?**
- V. Who had the larger army, the English or the Scotch ?**
- VI. Why did Queen Isabella and Prince Edward go over to France ?**
- VII. What relation was Charles IV. King of France to Queen Isabella ?**
- VIII. How did Isabella behave to her husband ?**
- IX. How was Edward II. treated by his keepers ?**
- X. Where was he murdered ?**
- XI. How long did he reign ?**
- XII. Who was William Tell ?**

CHAPTER XXV.

EDWARD. III.

Edward III., called Edward of Windsor, was about 15 years old when his father was murdered. The following year he married Philippa, daughter of a Belgium count. Queen Isabella and her favourite, Mortimer, ruled for some time. At length Mortimer was put to death, and Isabella shut up in a castle in Norfolk, where the king paid her a visit every year. Robert Bruce invaded England, but peace was made and Edward's sister, Jane, married David, the young son of Bruce. Soon afterwards Robert Bruce died, and Edward Baliol, son of John Baliol, fought for the crown of Scotland, and was crowned king. The Scots sent their young king, David, to France. Edward III. gained a complete victory over the Scots at Halidon Hill, Berwick. Baliol, like his father before him, was king only in name,

Charles IV. of France was now dead, and with him ended the Capetian line of kings. His cousin Philip VI., Count of Valois, succeeded. Edward III. claimed the crown of France in right of his mother and quartered the French arms with his own. A great battle was fought in the year 1346, at Crecy, which is a village not far from the town of Abbeville, in Picardy. King Edward's eldest son was called Edward the Black Prince, because he wore black armour and rode on a black pony. He was at this time fifteen years old, and was with his father in the battle. The French had a much larger army than the English. Philip felt sure he should gain the victory; but his men were tired with a long march. The archers who were to begin the battle had their bowstrings wetted with a heavy shower of rain; the sun, too, shone full in their faces and dazzled their eyes. The English had kept their bows in cases and had also the advantage of a better chosen ground. King Edward watched the battle from the top of a hill. Prince Edward was in the thickest of the fight. At one time the king was asked to come to his

help. "What," said he, "is my son dead, or badly wounded?" and when he was told "Nothing of the kind, only he is full hardly matched." "Then," replied he, "do not bring me any more such messages. Tell my son he shall have no help from me, for I intend all the glory of the victory to be his." Charles IV., Emperor of Germany, who was on the side of the French, left the battlefield, but his brave old father, the blind king John of Bohemia, fell in the midst of the battle with the two knights who led his horse. The English gained a complete victory. The French lost eleven princes, hundreds of knights, and thousands of men. The Black Prince took the crest and motto of the king of Bohemia, in memory of this victory—Three ostrich feathers with words meaning "I serve." In the battle of Crecy, gunpowder was used for the first time in war, and also cannon of a rude sort. Edward III. next marched to Calais and besieged that town. In the meantime David Bruce, who had returned to Scotland, took this opportunity to invade England, but Queen Philippa quickly raised an army. A battle was fought at Neville's Cross, Durham,

and David was taken prisoner. Then Queen Philippa went to join her husband in France. The people of Calais had held out for nearly a year. They had now no more food, and were obliged to give up the town to Edward, who was very angry with them for giving him so much trouble, but he said if six of their principal citizens would bring him the keys of the town, with their heads and feet bare, and ropes round their necks ready to be hanged, he would spare the rest. A brave merchant, named Eustace de S. Pierre, was the first to offer himself, five others soon followed his example. When they came to Edward's tent, Queen Philippa fell on her knees and begged her husband to spare the lives of these brave men. He did so, and the queen gave them a feast and sent them away with many presents.

Edward instituted a new order of knight-hood, called "The Order of the Garter." These knights wore on the left leg a garter made of blue ribbon set with pearls, with the motto "Evil to him who evil thinks." About this time the Count of Dauphiny, whilst playing with his little son, let him fall from a balcony. He was so distressed

at having caused the death of his child that he went into a monastery and gave up his dominions to Philip VI., on condition that in future the eldest son of the king of France should be called "The Dauphin." In the year 1356, another famous battle was fought between the English and French at Poitiers, a town in the west of France. John II., called "the Good," son of Philip VI., was then king. Edward III. was not in this battle, he was fighting in Scotland, but Prince Edward gained a great victory and King John was taken prisoner. The Prince treated him with great respect and waited upon him at supper. When they came to London the Prince rode on his little black pony, but he put the French King on a beautiful white horse. Edward III. treated John more like a guest than a prisoner, and gave him a palace in London to live in. David of Scotland and John of France were afterwards set at liberty, but John returned to England and died there. The Dauphin, Charles V., reigned next.

There was at this time a wicked king of Spain called Pedro the Cruel. One of his brothers drove him from his throne. Pedro

asked the English to help him, and the Black Prince, thinking it right to do so, went over to Spain. Pedro, however, behaved very badly, and in the end was killed by his brother. The Black Prince fell ill while in Spain, and never recovered his health. Charles V. took advantage of this and regained nearly all the places the English had taken from the French.

Edward III. and Queen Philippa had several children. *First*, Edward, the Black Prince. His father created him Duke of Cornwall, so he was the first English Duke. He married Joan, Countess of Kent, and they had a son named Richard, born at Bordeaux in the year 1366. *Second*, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who had one daughter, Philippa, married to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March. Philippa and Edmund had a son, named Roger. *Third*, John, Duke of Lancaster, who was called John of Gaunt, because he was born at Ghent, the capital of east Flanders. He married Blanche, heiress of the Earl of Lancaster. They had a son, named Henry, born at Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire. The second wife of John of Gaunt was a daughter of Pedro the Cruel.

Fourth, Edmund, Duke of York, he married another daughter of Pedro, and had two sons, Edward and Richard. *Fifth*, Thomas, Duke of Gloucester.

Edward III. had three other sons, who died young, and four daughters. Queen Philippa, and Lionel Duke of Clarence, died, and a few years afterwards the Black Prince, aged 46. King Edward died the following year, 1377, and was buried at Westminster. He reigned 50 years, one of the longest reigns, from 1327 to 1377.

Edward III. changed Windsor Castle from a fortress into a palace. It was built under the direction of William Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, who also founded Winchester School. In this reign the art of weaving cloth was introduced from Flanders. Blankets are so called after a man named Thomas Blanket, who had looms for weaving them. A colony of Flemings settled in the town of Worsted in Norfolk, which gave the name of worsted to their manufacture. In this reign a dreadful pestilence broke out in China and spread all over Europe. It was called "The Black Death."

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXV.

- I. Whom did Edward III. marry ?
- II. Who won the battle of Crecy ?
- III. What was the crest of the King of Bohemia ?
- IV. What King was taken prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross ?
- V. Who was Eustace de S. Pierre ?
- VI. Who was taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers ?
- VII. Who were the children of Edward III. ?
- VIII. Who was the first English Duke ?
- IX. Had the Black Prince any children ?
- X. Had John of Gaunt a son ?
- XI. Who founded Winchester School ?
- XII. How long did Edward III. reign ?

CHAPTER XXVI.

RICHARD II.

Richard of Bordeaux, son of the Black Prince, was only eleven years old when his grandfather died. His uncles governed the kingdom. A new tax was levied of one shilling a head from every person over fifteen years of age. This caused great discontent, especially as the tax-gatherers were very rude to the country people. A number of peasants rose in rebellion, led on by two men who called themselves Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. King Richard, now sixteen years of age, met them one day in Smithfield. Tyler behaved so rudely that the Lord Mayor, William Walworth, knocked him down with his mace, and a knight killed him. Richard, with great presence of mind, called out, "My friends, you have lost your captain, follow me and I will be your leader." The men were pleased to hear their king speak so kindly

to them. They fell on their knees and asked pardon. After this Richard married Anne of Bohemia, daughter of the Emperor Charles IV. His cousin Henry, son of John of Gaunt, married Mary de Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford. He was Earl of Bolingbroke and Derby and Duke of Hereford, and was famed for his courage. He had a son, named Henry. John of Gaunt married a third time and had two other sons, John and Henry Beaufort. Richard II. was very handsome. He spent a great deal of money on amusements and was fond of costly robes. It is said that he had a coat made which cost several thousand pounds.

David, King of Scotland, had been dead some years, and was succeeded by his nephew Robert, High Steward of the kingdom, whence came the name "Stuarts." Earl Douglas invaded the north of England and a battle was fought between Douglas and the Percies at Otterburn, a village in Northumberland. The Scotch gained the victory. This was in the year 1388. Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, was accused of high treason, and sent a prisoner to Calais, but before his trial came on he was

found dead in his bed. This caused a quarrel between Henry Bolingbroke and the Duke of Norfolk. Richard banished Norfolk for life, and Henry for ten years. Soon afterwards John of Gaunt died, and Richard II. seized upon his estates, saying that his son Henry, as a banished man, had no right to them. Then Richard went over to Ireland, for Roger Mortimer, grandson of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, had been killed in a battle with the Irish. He left two children, Edmund and Anne. In the meantime, Henry Bolingbroke, who had been staying at the court of Charles VI. of France, came over to England to claim his estates. When Richard returned, Henry said to him, "My Lord, I am come back sooner than you gave me leave, because your people say you govern badly, and they are not satisfied with you." He then made him resign his crown and sent him a prisoner to the Tower. This was at the close of the year 1399.

Playing cards were invented in this reign to amuse Charles VI. of France, who was subject to fits of insanity. Richard married a daughter of this king after the death of

his first wife Anne. Richard II. introduced the title of Marquis. He was the last of the eight Plantagenet kings who ruled during 245 years. They were Henry II., Richard I., John, Henry III., Edward I., Edward II., Edward III., Richard II.

The poet Chaucer lived in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. The Italian poets, Dante and Petrarch, also flourished in the fourteenth century. The celebrated preacher, John Wycliffe, a parish priest in Leicestershire, translated the Bible into English. He was a favourite with John of Gaunt and Queen Anne of Bohemia.

The three kings of the 14th century were :—

Edward II. began to reign A.D.	1307.
Edward III. - - -	1327.
Richard II. - - -	1377.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXVI.

- I. Who was the father of Richard II?
- II. What caused a rebellion in this reign?
- III. Who was Sir William Walworth?
- IV. Whom did Richard II. marry?
- V. Had he any children?
- VI. Whom did Henry Bolingbroke marry?
- VII. Why did Richard banish his cousin Henry?
- VIII. Why did Henry return to England?
- IX. How long did Richard II. reign?
- X. What title did he introduce?
- XI. Who were the Kings of the 14th century?
- XII. Which poets flourished in that century?

CHAPTER XXVII.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

H E N R Y I V .

At the beginning of the fifteenth century, Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, was King of England—Richard Plantagenet, a prisoner in Pontefract castle, Yorkshire. It has been said that he made his escape, went over to Scotland and lived there in comfort for the rest of his life; but the common belief is that he was starved to death, or murdered in some other way in his prison at Pontefract. Henry had no right to the throne, even after Richard's death, for Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was older than John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and therefore Lionel's great grandson. Edmund, Earl of March, should have reigned before the son of his brother John. Henry knew this, so he kept young Edmund a prisoner in Windsor Castle.

Still he could not reign in peace, for he was in constant fear of plots in favour of the rightful heir. Henry had a quarrel with the Duke of Northumberland, which caused that nobleman to rebel against him, assisted by the Scots under Earl Douglas, and by a Welsh chieftian named Owen Glendower. A battle was fought near Shrewsbury in the year 1403. Henry IV. and his eldest son Henry, Prince of Wales, gained the victory. Sir Henry Percy, son of Northumberland, was killed in this battle. He was called Hotspur, from his fiery temper.

After this, Robert III., King of Scotland, sent his son James to France to be educated. The vessel was driven by a storm on the English coast, and Prince James and his attendants were brought to Henry. The Earl of Orkney told the king that he was taking the young prince to France to learn French. Henry was glad to get the heir of Scotland into his power, so he said to the earl, that as he understood French very well, he would take charge of his education. He then sent the prince to the Tower, but he had him well educated. When poor old Robert III. heard the news he died of *grief*.

Henry IV. and his Queen Mary had four sons—Henry, Prince of Wales, born at Monmouth; Thomas, Duke of Clarence; John, Duke of Bedford; and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. They had also two daughters, Blanche and Philippa. Henry, Prince of Wales, was called "Mad-Cap," because he was fond of wild companions, and took part in their frolics. One of his friends was brought before Lord Chief-Justice Gascoigne, charged with some misconduct. Prince Henry, who was in the court, ordered the judge to let the man go, but he refused to do so, which made Henry so angry that he struck him with his sword. Then the judge sent the prince to prison. When Henry IV. heard of this he was very pleased with Gascoigne, and still more so with the prince. He said, "Happy is the king who has a judge so bold in the discharge of his duty; still happier the father who has a son so willing to submit to the laws."

Henry IV. had an uneasy reign. He became subject to fainting fits. Once he was thought to be dead, and the Prince of Wales carried his crown, which was by the bedside, into another room. When he

returned he was delighted to find his father alive. "Alas! fair son," said the king, "what right have you to the crown when you know your father had none?" "Sir," replied the prince, "by the sword you won it and by the sword I will keep it." Henry IV. was 46 years old when he died. He reigned 13 years, from the close of the year 1399 to 1413. He was buried at Canterbury. Henry's wife, Mary, died before him, and he was married a second time to a Spanish princess, the widow of the Duke of Brittany.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXVII.

- I. Who was the father of Henry IV?**
- II. What became of Richard II?**
- III. Who was the next heir to the crown after Richard?**
- IV. Did Henry IV. reign in peace?**
- V. Who fought in the battle of Shrewsbury?**
- VI. Which side won?**
- VII. How did Henry IV. treat Prince James of Scotland?**
- VIII. How many children had Henry IV?**
- IX. How did the Prince of Wales treat Judge Gascoigne?**
- X. What did King Henry say when he heard of it?**
- XI. How long did Henry IV. reign?**
- XII. Where was he buried?**

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HENRY V.

Henry of Monmouth, when he became king, left off his "mad-cap" frolics, sent away his bad companions, and praised Sir W. Gascoigne for his justice. Henry shewed his gratitude to Richard II., who had been very kind to him, by having his body removed to Westminster Abbey and there buried with much pomp. He took Edmund Mortimer out of prison and treated him with great kindness. Edmund's sister Anne, married Richard, Earl of Cambridge, who was the son of Edmund, Duke of York, youngest son of Edward III. Richard and Anne had a son whom they named Richard.

There was at this time civil war in France. King Charles VI. was insane, his queen was a very wicked woman, and his cousins, the Dukes of Orleans and Burgundy, who governed the kingdom,

were jealous of each other. Henry V. claimed the crown of France. He besieged and took the town of Harfleur; then he sent a challenge to the Dauphin Louis to meet him in single combat. Louis, for an answer, sent him some tennis balls, by which he meant that the English king was more fit for sport than for war. After this a battle was fought at the village of Agincourt, in Artois, not very far from Crecy. The French had a much larger army than the English and made sure of victory. They spent the night before the battle in feasting and planning what they should do with the English king and nobility whom they expected to make prisoners the next morning. Henry V. sent his faithful Welsh Squire, David Gam, to find out the number of the French army. Gam said, when he came back, "there are enough to kill, enough to make prisoners, and enough to run away." The next morning, October 25th, in the year 1415, the battle of Agincourt was fought. Henry wore a brilliant crown. He was several times in great danger. Once he was saved by Gam, who lost his life in defending him. Henry rewarded him by

knighting him as he lay dying on the ground. The English gained the victory. Edward Duke of York, brother to Richard of Cambridge, was killed. The loss to the French was very great. Several of their nobility were killed and thousands of knights and squires. Henry conquered a great part of France and at length married Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., when it was agreed that Henry should be Regent of France during the life of Charles, and king at his death. Henry then returned to England with his bride. Sir Richard Whittington gave them a grand entertainment at Guildhall, and told the king he need not return the sum of money he had borrowed of him before the battle of Agincourt. Sir Richard was three times Lord Mayor of London. First, in the reign of Richard II., next, in the reign of Henry IV., and again in this one. He was a merchant and became very rich by trading in a vessel called "The Cat." He founded many charities.

A battle gained by the French in Normandy, in which Henry's brother Thomas, Duke of Clarence, was killed, recalled Henry to France. In the midst

of his victories, after making a triumphant entry into Paris with his queen and infant son Henry, he was taken dangerously ill. He died in the year 1422, aged 33, and was buried at Westminster. He had reigned 9 years, from 1413 to 1422.

The custom of lighting up the streets of London began in this reign. A candle in a lantern was ordered to be placed at every door during the winter months.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXVIII.

- I. How did Henry V. behave when he became king?
- II. How did he treat Edmund Mortimer?
- III. Whom did Anne Mortimer marry?
- IV. What was going on in France at this time?
- V. Who won the battle of Agincourt?
- VI. Who was David Gam?
- VII. Whom did Henry V. marry?
- VIII. How old was Henry when he died?
- IX. How long did he reign?
- X. Had he any children?
- XI. Who was Sir Richard Whittington?
- XII. How were the streets of London lighted up in this reign?

CHAPTER XXIX.



H E N R Y V I.

Henry, Prince of Wales, was only nine months old when his father died. His uncles, John, Duke of Bedford, and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, with John Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and several noblemen took care of the little king and his dominions. Queen Catherine, soon after the death of her husband, married a Welsh gentleman named Owen Tudor. Charles VI. of France lived only a few months after Henry V. The Dauphin seized the crown, not the same Dauphin who sent the tennis balls to Henry V., for he and his next brother died before their father. James I. of Scotland was now set free and returned to his own country. He married Jane, daughter of the Earl of Somerset. This earl was the son of John Beauford, one of the younger sons of John of Gaunt,

There was war between England and France for some years. At length the English took Paris and laid siege to Orleans. Henry VI., when seven years old, was crowned King of England and France, first at Westminster and then at Paris.

There lived at this time in the north of France, a young woman named Joan, of the village of Arc. She was servant at a country inn. She thought a great deal about the troubles of her country, and she dreamed that some virgin martyrs appeared to her and told her she was chosen by heaven to deliver France from the English. She made this known to the governor of a small town near her home, and at length she was sent to Charles VII. He gave her a suit of armour and a beautiful white sacred standard; so she rode at the head of some fresh troops, waving a sword in her hand. The English were terrified at so strange a sight; the French gained courage, and Orleans was saved. Charles VII. was next crowned at Rheims, as Joan of Arc had foretold. She then said her mission was fulfilled, and asked leave to go home, but Charles persuaded her to remain.



"The Maid of Orleans," as she was called, was at last taken prisoner by the English, accused of being a witch, and burnt alive in the market place at Rouen. After this the French gained ground, and the English lost most of the places they had taken. The Duke of Bedford died, and Richard, Duke of York took his place as Regent of France. This Richard was the son of Anne Mortimer. His uncle, Edmund Mortimer, died at the beginning of this reign. His father, Richard, Earl of Cambridge, was beheaded in the last reign for taking part in a plot against Henry V., and his father's elder brother, Edward, Duke of York, was killed at the battle of Agincourt.

Henry VI. married Margaret, daughter of a French prince. This match was disliked by the English, because some French lands had to be given up to Margaret's father as a condition of the marriage. The Duke of Gloucester did not approve of his nephew's choice. The king's great uncle, Henry Beauford, who was Cardinal and Bishop of Winchester, was a favourite at court. He disliked the Duke of Gloucester, and accused him of

treason. He was sent to the Tower, but before his trial came on he was found dead in his bed. It is not known whether he was murdered or died suddenly. Cardinal Beauford only lived a few weeks after him.

This was a time of trouble for England. There was discontent throughout the country. The peasantry rose in rebellion, led on by a man named Jack Cade. A famine and pestilence visited England and France for two years, and amongst other misfortunes the king was seized with a fit of insanity, during which his cousin Richard, Duke of York, acted as regent. Henry soon recovered, and Richard did not like to resign his office. He had a better right to the crown than Henry, being descended by his mother's side from Lionel, second son of Edward III., while Henry was descended from the third son. Henry VI. was meek, and gentle, and a good man; he was on the throne his grandfather Henry IV. had usurped, and it would have been well had his cousin let him remain there, for now began a sad civil war. All England was divided into parties. Those who were on the side of the Duke of York wore a white rose, and

those who were for Henry a red one. So these wars were called "The Wars of the Roses." The Earl of Warwick, a very rich nobleman, was nicknamed the "king-maker," because he changed sides in these wars. His name was Richard Neville, and he had married the heiress of the old Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

Henry and Matilda had one son, named Edward. The first battle of the Roses was fought at S. Albans in 1455. The Duke of York gained the victory. The Duke of Somerset was killed, and King Henry taken prisoner. The eldest son of Queen Catherine and Owen Tudor was Edmund, Earl of Richmond. He married Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Somerset. She had a son, named Henry, born at Pembroke in Wales in the year 1457. You will hear more of him by and by. I should tell you that the town of S. Albans, Hertfordshire, is so named after our first British martyr, who was there put to death at the beginning of the fourth century. The second battle of the Roses was fought at Blore-heath, in Staffordshire, in the year 1459. The Duke of York gained the victory. He won another

battle, fought at Northampton, in the year 1460, and King Henry was again taken prisoner. This was the third battle of the Roses. It was then agreed that Henry should be king as long as he lived, and that the Duke of York and his heirs should succeed.

Queen Matilda did not like her son to be thus set aside, so she raised an army in the north, and a battle was fought at Wakefield Green, Yorkshire. She gained the victory, and the Duke of York was killed. He left three sons, Edward, born at Rouen, George and Richard, born at Fotheringay Castle, Northampton. The battle of Wakefield was the fourth battle of the Roses, fought a few months after that of Northampton, in the year 1460. The Lancastrians gained another victory at S. Albans, in 1461. This was the fifth battle of the Roses.

At the battle of Mortimer's Cross, Herefordshire, the Yorkists gained a complete victory, and shortly afterwards, on March 4th, 1461, the eldest son of the late Duke of York was proclaimed king, under the title of Edward IV. This may be reckoned the last day of the reign of

Henry VI. He had reigned 38½ years, from 1422 to 1461.

Eton College was founded by Henry VI. The title of Viscount, and the first Lord Mayor's Show, date from this reign. James I. of Scotland was murdered by his own subjects: his son, James II., died at the close of this reign, and James III., son of James II., was now reigning in Scotland. Richard, Duke of York was very popular amongst the Irish, and many of that nation fought on his side.

There were three kings of the House of Lancaster. Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI. They ruled 62 years.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXIX.

- I. How old was Henry VI. when his father died?
- II. Whom did Queen Catherine marry?
- III. Who was Joan of Arc?
- IV. Who was Richard, Duke of York?
- V. Had he a better right to the crown than Henry VI.?
- VI. What were the civil wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster called?
- VII. Who won the battles of S. Albans, Bloreheath, and Northampton?
- VIII. In what battle was the Duke of York killed?
- IX. Did he leave any sons?
- X. Who won the second battle of S. Albans?
- XI. Who was proclaimed king after the battle of Mortimer's Cross?
- XII. Who were the kings of the House of Lancaster, and how long did they rule?

CHAPTER XXX.

HOUSE OF YORK.

EDWARD IV.

Edward IV. was nineteen years old when he began to reign, and was considered the handsomest man of his time. The north of England still remained faithful to Henry. A battle was fought at Towton, a village in Yorkshire, in which thousands of lives were lost. A heavy fall of snow drifted into the faces of the Lancastrians and nearly blinded them; but the Yorkists had their backs to the storm and they gained the victory. This was the seventh battle of the Roses and one of the greatest ever fought in England. King Henry and his family escaped to Scotland and Edward was crowned at Westminster in the year 1461. He created his brother George, Duke of Clarence, and his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

Charles VII., King of France, was dead, and his son, Louis XI., was reigning. He was a bad man, and has been called the "Nero of France." He married a daughter of James I. of Scotland, but he treated her so ill that she died of grief. Queen Margaret of England asked Louis for help and he assisted her with a small army, on condition that she should, if successful, give up Calais, which was the only French town now remaining to the English. A battle was fought at Hedgeley Moor, in Northumberland, in the year 1464. The Yorkists gained the victory. This was the eighth battle of the Roses. Three weeks afterwards another battle was fought at Heatham, in Northumberland, in which the Yorkists gained another victory. Henry would have been taken prisoner but for the swiftness of his horse. This was the ninth battle of the Roses. Matilda and her son, Prince Edward, now eleven years old, hid themselves in a wood: here they were attacked by robbers who took away the queen's jewels, but, while they were quarrelling over the division of them, Margaret and Edward made their escape. They had wandered about for some time,

tired and hungry, when another robber came up to them with a drawn sword in his hand. Margaret walked boldly forward and said, "My friend, I commit to your care the son of your king." This man happened to be a gentleman who had ruined himself in the cause of the Lancastrians. He took care of the queen and prince and helped them to make their escape to France. King Henry first went to Scotland, but afterwards he hid himself in Lancashire, where he was discovered and sent to the Tower.

The Duchess of Bedford, after the death of her husband, married Sir Richard Woodville. One of their daughters, named Elizabeth, married Sir John Grey, who was made prisoner at the second battle of S. Albans, while fighting for Henry VI., and afterwards beheaded. One day, Lady Elizabeth fell on her knees before Edward IV., as he was passing, and begged him to give her back the property which had been taken from her and her children. Edward was so struck with her beauty and distress, that he made her his queen, and was very fond of her. He created her father, Lord Rivers, and all

her relations received titles and favours. Now the Earl of Warwick, who had made Edward king, was very angry with him for this marriage, for he wished him to marry some grand princess. Edward's mother was related to the earl, and George, Duke of Clarence, was married to Warwick's eldest daughter. Clarence was jealous of the queen and her relations. At length he, with his father-in-law, went over to France, where they were soon joined by the friends of King Henry. A marriage was arranged between Queen Margaret's son Edward and Lady Anne Neville, Warwick's youngest daughter. So they agreed together to dethrone Edward IV., and it was settled that Warwick should be Regent of England during Henry's life. King Edward knew nothing of all this, and although Charles, Duke of Burgundy, who was his brother-in-law, warned him of his danger, still he was taken quite by surprise when Warwick landed in England; then he escaped with his brother Richard to Holland. They started in such haste that they had not even money enough to pay their passage, and the king gave the captain of the ship

a handsome clock, and promised to do more for him at a future time. The queen was obliged to take refuge in the sanctuary at Westminster; a place sacred from the reach of the civil power. Warwick, the king-maker, took Henry VI. from the Tower and placed him on the throne, but in a few months Edward IV. returned to England and sent Henry back to the Tower. The Duke of Clarence now left Warwick and took part with his brother. A battle was fought at Barnet, in Herefordshire, in the year 1471. Edward IV. gained the victory, and Warwick was killed. This was the tenth great battle of the Roses. Three weeks afterwards the eleventh battle of the Roses was fought at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, in which Edward IV. gained another victory. Margaret and her son were brought to Edward's tent. "How," said the king, "did you dare come into my kingdom in arms?" "I came to seek my father's crown, and my own inheritance," replied the prince. The king was so angry that he struck him in the face; then the Dukes of Gloucester and Clarence rushed upon the poor prince

and stabbed him to the heart. I am sorry to say the king and his brothers were very cruel men.

... Shortly after this, king Henry VI. died in the Tower, but *how* is not known for certain. He is supposed to have been murdered, and some say by Richard, Duke of Gloucester. Queen Margaret was kept a prisoner for a few years, when she was ransomed by Louis XI. King Henry was about 50 years old when he died. He was first buried at the Abbey of Chertsey, in Surrey, but afterwards removed to Windsor. The Lancastrians were now in great distress. Some of the nobility were obliged to beg their bread. Anne Neville, Princess of Wales, had to take a servant's place in London. The Duke of Gloucester found her out, and forced her to marry him.

Edward IV. had two sons, Edward and Richard, and five daughters, of whom Elizabeth was the eldest. King Edward led a large army into France, to assist the Duke of Burgundy, peace however was made between Louis and Edward, and the dauphin Charles was promised in marriage to the Princess Elizabeth.

Louis afterwards changed his mind, to the great vexation of Edward, who had set his heart on the marriage, and used to call his daughter, Elizabeth, the dauphiness.

The following story is told of the Duke of Clarence. Having offended the king, he was accused of treason and condemned to die. Edward allowed him to choose the manner of his death as a favour, because he was his brother. So Clarence chose drowning, and being very fond of Malmsey wine he asked to be drowned in a butt of it. He left a son named Edward and a daughter. Edward IV. lived only one year after his brother. He died of fever, at Windsor, and was buried in S. George's Chapel. He was 40 years of age, and had reigned 22 years. He began to reign in the year 1422, and died in 1483.

Printing was introduced into England in this reign by a man named William Caxton.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXX.

- I. Who gained the battles of Towton, Hedgeley Moor, and Hexham ?
- II. What happened to Queen Margaret and Prince Edward in the woods of Hexham ?
- III. Whom did Edward IV. marry ?
- IV. Who was king of France at this time ?
- V. Who was killed at the battle of Barnet ?
- VI. What happened to Prince Edward after the battle of Tewkesbury ?
- VII. Whom had Prince Edward married ?
- VIII. Where and how did King Henry VI. die ?
- IX. What became of the Princess of Wales after the death of her husband ?
- X. How many children had Edward IV.
- XI. How long did he reign ?
- XII. What useful invention was introduced into England in this reign ?

CHAPTER XXXI.

E D W A R D V.

Edward, Prince of Wales, was twelve years old when his father died, in April, 1483. He was at Ludlow Castle, Shropshire, under the care of his uncle, Lord Rivers, and his half-brother, Lord Grey. No one now said anything against the claim of the family of York to the crown, so Edward was proclaimed king. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was in the north of England at the time. He set out to join his nephew, and met him near Northampton. Lord Rivers, Lord Grey, and other gentlemen who were with the king, were sent prisoners to Pontefract Castle. The Duke of Gloucester then brought the young king to London. When the queen heard this she fled with her other son and her daughters to the sanctuary at Westminster. The Duke of Gloucester was made Protector of the

king and kingdom. He then prepared for the coronation of his nephew, and forced the queen to give up to him the little Duke of York, that he might be present, he said, at the ceremony. He next had Lord Rivers, Lord Grey, and other noblemen beheaded at Pontefract Castle, and sent the king and his brother to the Tower. Here he called a Council, and came into the room knitting his brows and biting his lips. There was silence for a time. The Lords of the Council looked at each other in fear. Richard then accused Jane Shore of witchcraft. She had left her husband, who was a goldsmith, and had been a favourite with the late king. Richard asked what punishment they thought she deserved. "If she has done so," began Lord Hastings in reply. "If," cried Richard, striking the table in a rage, "do you answer me with ifs, I tell you that you have plotted together to take away my life and I arrest you for high treason." Then, turning to his guards, he said, "Away with this traitor! I will not dine till I have seen his head taken off." So Lord Hastings, who was the king's friend,

was hurried out into the Court yard of the Tower and there beheaded on a log of wood which happened to lie in the way.

After this, Richard, by the aid of the Duke of Buckingham, contrived to persuade the parliament to set aside the rights of his nephews and to offer him the crown. The reign of Edward V. is the shortest in English history. He was king for about two months, and was never crowned. What became of him and his brother is not known for certain. The common opinion is that they were smothered with pillows when asleep, be order of their uncle, and buried under a staircase in the Tower.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXXI.

- I. How old was Edward V. when his father died?
- II. Where was he staying?
- III. Who was made Protector of the kingdom?
- IV. What became of the Lords Rivers and Grey?
- V. What relations were they to Edward V.?
- VI. Where did Queen Elizabeth take refuge?
- VII. Whom did she take with her?
- VIII. What happened at the Council which the Duke of Gloucester called in the Tower?
- IX. Who was Lord Hastings?
- X. How long did Edward V. reign?
- XI. Was he ever crowned?
- XII. What became of him and his brother, the Duke of York?

CHAPTER XXXII.

RICHARD III.

The same preparations which had been made for the coronation of Edward V. served for Richard III. He was crowned with his Queen, Anne Neville, in the month of July, 1483. Some say that Richard was a monster of ugliness and wickedness, while others describe him as good-looking and innocent of many crimes laid to his charge. He was nick-named crook-back, from some real or supposed deformity. He had no right to the crown while the children of his elder brothers were living. Several plots were formed against him, The Duke of Buckingham was discontented because he thought he had not been rewarded enough for helping Richard to be king. He rose in open revolt in Wales, but a great flood prevented him from crossing the Severn, and he was taken and beheaded.. This nobleman was descended from the youngest son of Edward III.

Richard III. had one son named Edward whom he wished to marry to the Princess Elizabeth, sister to Edward V. The marriage never took place, for the prince died suddenly, to the great grief of his parents. His mother, Queen Anne, died soon afterwards.

The crest of King Richard was a white boar. His chief ministers were Sir Richard Ratcliffe, Sir William Catesby, and Viscount Lovell. The crest of the Viscount was a dog. So the witty Sir William Collingburn wrote — "The Rat, the Cat, and Lovell our Dog, Rule all England under a Hog." This gentleman was afterwards put to death on a charge of treason.

You may remember that Queen Catherine, widow of Henry V., married a Welsh gentleman named Owen Tudor. Their eldest son Edmund, Earl of Richmond, married Margaret, a great granddaughter to John of Gaunt. Edmund and Margaret had a son, Henry, of whose birth you were told in a former chapter. Well, he was brought up by his uncle Jasper Tudor. He was now in Brittany, and he sent a secret message to the Princess

Elizabeth to ask her to marry him. She sent him back a ring. The Lancastrians were glad to gather round the Earl of Richmond. He landed at Milford Haven, in Wales, and was joined by a number of Welshmen. Richard set out to meet him, and a battle was fought at Bosworth, in Leicestershire, in the year 1485. The Earl of Richmond gained the victory. Richard fought bravely and fell covered with wounds. The crown which he had worn on the battle field was found in a hawthorn bush close by and placed on Henry's head by Sir William Stanley. while the soldiers shouted "long live King Henry." This was the twelfth and last battle of the roses. You must not however suppose that these twelve battles were the only ones fought during the civil wars of the Roses, which had lasted 30 years. The body of King Richard was thrown over a horse and buried at the church of the Grey Friars in Leicester. He was 32 years of age and had reigned two years.

There were three kings of the House of York, Edward IV., Edward V. Richard III. They ruled 24 years. There were, strictly speaking, fourteen Plantagents, for

the Houses of Lancaster and York were of that family as well as the eight kings before named.

It is said that Richard III. used to carry his bedstead with him when he travelled. It was left at a house in Leicester where he slept the night before the battle of Bosworth. This bedstead, which was made of wood gilded and ornamented, came into possession of one person after another, and so was passed on for nearly a hundred years, till at last the woman who was then the owner of it, one day while making the bed, saw a piece of money fall through a chink, upon which she found out that the bottom was hollow and filled with money to the value of £300. The story goes on to say that this woman's servant killed her in order to get the money.

Post horses and stages were introduced in the reign of Richard III. With all the improvements and inventions of which you have read under each reign, we of the present age should think the mode of life of our forefathers the Plantagenets very uncomfortable. Fires were seldom used except for cooking, though chimneys were invented in the reign of King John: they

were not in common use in the time of Edward III., and when the students at Oxford and Cambridge were cold they had to "run and warm themselves." A flock bed and a chaff bolster were considered great luxuries in the time of Henry V. The beds of the middle classes were of straw covered with a sheet, a log of wood for a pillow, and a horse cloth for a covering. Featherbeds were, however, to be found in palaces and grand houses. Floors were covered with rushes, and during dinner time crowded with dogs gnawing the bones thrown to them by the guests. Forks were still unknown. In the reign of Edward II. the fashionable dinner hour was eleven o'clock in the morning, but the lower classes dined between eight and nine o'clock. Edward III. dined at nine in the morning, took supper at four, and shut up his castle at eight. The grandest dish at that time was a roast peacock brought to table in its feathers. There was no such a meal as breakfast before the reign of Richard II. As to dress, gentlemen wore long pointed shoes fastened to their knees by gold or silver chains. A stocking of one colour on one leg, and of another colour on the other.

A coat half one colour and half another. The ladies wore a very high head dress with various coloured ribbons floating from the top, and long trains. This was the height of the fashion in the reign of Edward III.

Louis XI. of France died in the reign of Richard III. and his son Charles VIII. succeeded him. In the next chapter we shall enter upon another period of English history and a new line of Sovereigns.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXXII.

- I. Had Richard III. any right to the crown?**
- II. Why did the Duke of Buckingham rebel against him?**
- III. Had Richard any children?**
- IV. Who was Henry, Earl of Richmond?**
- V. What secret message did he send to the Princess Elizabeth?**
- VI. Which was the last battle of the Roses?**
- VII. How long had these wars lasted?**
- VIII. How long did Richard reign?**
- IX. Where was he buried?**
- X. Who were the kings of the House of York?**
- XI. How long did they rule?**
- XII. What sort of beds did our forefathers, the Plantagenets, sleep upon?**

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE TUDOR FAMILY.

HENRY VII.

Henry VII., who was about twenty-eight years of age, was crowned soon after the battle of Bosworth, and the following year he married the Princess Elizabeth, and so the rival houses of York and Lancaster were united, for Henry's mother was great granddaughter to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Elizabeth was daughter to Edward IV., who was the great grandson of Edmund, Duke of York. Henry, however, did not reign in peace: plot after plot arose. A young man landed in Ireland and said he was Edward, Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence. The Irish believed him, for they were always friendly to the House of York; so at Dublin they proclaimed him King Edward VI. Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, sister to Edward IV. and Richard

III., disliked Henry VII. as the enemy of her family. She gladly assisted the young man with troops. Lord Lovel and other lords joined him. They invaded England and a battle was fought at Stoke, in Nottinghamshire, in which the young man was defeated, taken prisoner, and brought to London. He confessed that his name was Lambert Simnel, and that he was the son of a baker at Oxford. Henry forgave him, and employed him as a scullion in his kitchen. This happened in 1487.

The Duke of Brittany died and left his duchy to his daughter Anne, a girl of twelve. The French king claimed the dukedom. Henry VII. sent an army to help the princess. Peace was, however, made, and Charles VIII. married Anne. Brittany was then annexed to the French crown.

After this, a young man of courtly address came to the court of the Duchess of Burgundy at Brussels, and said he was Richard, Duke of York, the brother of Edward V., and that he had escaped from the Tower, where he was supposed to have been murdered. He bore a striking family likeness to the Plantagenets, and the

duchess received him with joy, and embraced him as her long lost nephew. She called him "The White Rose of England." Many persons believed him to be the real Duke of York, but others said his name was Perkin Warbeck, and that he was the son of a Jew. James III. of Scotland was dead, and his son James IV. was now king. He was so fully convinced of the truth of the young man's story that he gave him in marriage his own niece, the Lady Catherine Gordon, and called him King Richard IV. He raised an army and invaded England, when it was hoped the friends of the House of York would take up the cause; but the people were tired of civil war. Henry made a truce with James, and promised him one of his daughters in marriage. In the end Warbeck was taken and carried back to the Tower. Henry made him sign a paper declaring himself an imposter, but it was full of contradictions. He was carried about the streets of London in mock triumph, all which he bore with great dignity. The Dowager Queen Elizabeth Woodville was not allowed to see him. Warbeck contrived to speak to the Earl of

Warwick, who was also a prisoner in the Tower. He believed him to be his cousin ; and they planned to make their escape together, but they were discovered, and both put to death in the year 1499. Warbeck's wife, the Lady Catherine Gordon, had an honourable post given to her as attendant on the Queen, and was called in the English court "The White Rose." It is not known whether Perkin Warbeck was Richard Duke of York, or not.

Charles VIII., King of France, died in 1498, and the Duke of Orleans became King Louis XII. He agreed to give Henry VII. a large sum of money on condition that he would resign all right to the provinces which the English had in France. Henry loved peace. He used to say, "When Christ came into the world, peace was sung ; and when He went out of it, peace was bequeathed." War is, indeed, sad, even when undertaken in a just cause ; and yet warlike kings are best liked by their people.

Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth had four children, Arthur, Henry (born at Greenwich), Margaret, and Mary. Arthur married Catherine, a daughter of Ferdi-

nand and Isabella, King and Queen of Spain. He died a few months after the marriage, in 1502. The following year Queen Elizabeth died, and the Princess Margaret was married to James IV. of Scotland. Henry VII. was very fond of hoarding money. He made laws to lessen the power of the nobles; improved the navy, and had several war ships built. One was very large, and was called the Great Harry. Shillings were first coined; they were only half the size and value of those we now use. Henry VII. died at Richmond in the year 1509. When Prince Arthur died, King Henry, who did not like to lose the large marriage portion of his widow, proposed that his other son, Henry, should marry her; but on his death-bed he advised him to send her back to Spain. Henry was buried in the chapel, added by him to Westminster Abbey, and named Henry the Seventh's Chapel. He was about 50 years of age, and had reigned nearly 24 years, from 1485 to 1509.

In this reign lived Thomas Wolsey. He went to Oxford when very young, and was made Bachelor of Arts at the age of 14, so he used to be called the Boy

Bachelor. He became chaplain to the King, and afterwards Dean of Lincoln. You will hear more of him by-and-bye.

Christopher Columbus was the son of a poor man who lived in Italy. He became a sailor at the age of 14. The Madeiras, Canaries, and Azores are groups of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, and the most westerly then known to the Europeans. Columbus had heard that at these islands trunks of trees and pieces of wood cut in strange shapes, and such as had never been seen before, were washed ashore, and also the dead bodies of two men, quite unlike in features to the people of Europe, Asia, and Africa, had once been cast upon one of these islands. Columbus, thinking over these things, felt sure the trees, the wood, and the men, all coming from the west, proved that there must be some unknown land in that direction, for they could not have existed in the water, and he longed to explore that unknown region, but he was poor and what could he do? He had no ship of his own, and no one would trust him with one for such a purpose. He made up his mind to try and persuade some king or great man

to supply him with ships to make the discovery. He first spoke to the chief men in Genoa, his native city, but they only laughed at him. He next applied, but without success, to the King of Portugal, for at this time the Portuguese were the best sailors in Europe. Columbus also sent his brother to England to seek ships from Henry, but he was seized by pirates, and in the meantime the King and Queen of Spain gave him three small worn-out vessels, quite unfit for such a voyage, with a crew of 120 men. Columbus set sail in August, 1492. He was then fifty-seven years of age. He had waited several years for this much wished for voyage. When the men found themselves out of sight of land, in the midst of a strange ocean, they said, "We shall never return to our homes: Oh! how could we be so foolish as to come with this mad Columbus?" When they had gone some distance they met large patches of sea-weeds and herbs, drifting from the west, and a live crab. This cheered them, for crabs are generally picked up on the sea-shore. The sailors continually mistook distant clouds for shore, and shouted "Land! land!!" They were,

however, disappointed for they were still in the middle of the ocean. Columbus had the greatest difficulty from time to time to persuade his men to go on. Once they threatened to throw him overboard if he did not consent to given up his "mad voyage," as they called it. At length they came to land. It was one of the Bahama Islands ; Columbus planted the flag of the King of Spain on the coast and called the island San Salvador. At first the natives were frightened and ran away ; they thought both ships and men had either risen out of the sea or come down from the clouds during the night. After this Columbus visited several of the smaller Bahama Islands, and then came to the large Island Cuba. He next discovered Haiti. These islands he called together the West Indies, because he thought they were near India. They are, however, many thousand miles distant. He had a dangerous voyage back and was at one time nearly lost. He reached Spain in March, 1493. The King and Queen received him with great joy and rewarded him with many presents. Columbus afterwards made three other voyages and dis-

covered Jamaica, with several other islands, and the Continent of America. Between his first and last voyage many other men sailed to the New World and made discoveries. Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol, was sent by Henry VII. to find a north-west passage to India, and he discovered Newfoundland and other places. Americus Vesputius, an Italian, discovered a group of small islands off the Gulf of Mexico; the news reaching Germany, the Germans called the New World American.

Seven Kings ruled in the fifteenth century. They were :—

Henry IV.	began to reign	A.D.	1399.
Henry V.	-	-	1413.
Henry VI.	-	-	1422.
Edward IV.	-	-	1461.
Edward V.	-	-	1483.
Richard III.	-	-	1483.
Henry VII.	-	-	1485.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXXIII.

- I. Whom did Henry VII. marry ?**
- II. Who came to the Duchess of Burgundy and said he was the son of the Duke of Clarence ?**
- III. What happened to him ?**
- IV. Who afterwards came to the Duchess and said he was Richard, Duke of York ?**
- V. Whom did he marry ?**
- VI. What did Henry VII. force him to do ?**
- VII. What became of him and the Earl of Warwick ?**
- VIII. How many children had Henry VII. ?**
- IX. How long did he reign ?**
- X. Who discovered America ?**
- XI. What did he call the first island he came to ?**
- XII. Who were the kings of the fifteenth century ?**

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HENRY VIII.

Henry, Prince of Wales, was a handsome youth of eighteen when his father died. He married the Princess Catherine in June, 1509, and they were crowned together a fortnight afterwards. He spent a great part of the money his father had hoarded up, in expensive entertainments.

The King of Spain persuaded Henry to join in a war against France in defence of Italy. A battle was fought in Picardy, which was called the Battle of the Spurs, because the French made more use of their spurs in running away than they did of their weapons. This was in the year 1513. James IV. of Scotland had always been on friendly terms with the King of France, and he now felt bound to help him. His queen, Margaret, begged him not to go to war with her brother, but he would not listen to her. He led an army into

England. As Henry VIII. was in France, Queen Catherine gave the command of the English army to Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey. Three weeks after the Battle of the Spurs, a battle was fought at Flodden, a village in Northumberland, at the foot of the Cheviot Hills. The English gained a great victory, James IV. and many of his nobles were killed. Henry VIII. made peace with the King of France, and gave him his beautiful young sister, Mary, in marriage. Louis died a few months afterwards, and then Mary married Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. As Louis left no children, he was succeeded by his cousin Francis, Count of Angoulême, the first of a new line of French kings. About this time Ferdinand of Spain died: his grandson, Charles, succeeded him, who also became Emperor of Germany by the death of his other grandfather, Maximilian. Francis I. and Charles V. were rivals, and they were both anxious to make friends with the English king. Francis proposed a meeting with Henry, which took place near Calais in great state. Henry was lodged in a splendid palace, which Francis had prepared for him. Nearly 3,000 tents, many

of them covered with silk and cloth of gold, were set up in a plain. It was called "the Field of the Cloth of Gold," from the richness of the tents and of the dresses of those present. In about three weeks the two kings parted with promises of friendship. Thomas Wolsey, who was now Cardinal, Archbishop of York, and Prime Minister, had all the management of this meeting.

About this time Martin Luther, a German monk, preached against the manner in which money was being collected towards building S. Peter's Church, at Rome. Pope Leo X. gave Henry VIII. the title of "Defender of the Faith," because he took his part and wrote a book in Latin against Luther. This title the English sovereigns have kept ever since. The followers of Luther were called *Protestants* in Germany, because at a great meeting held there they *protested* against certain practices upheld by the Pope.

Henry and Catherine had five children, but only one lived, a daughter named Mary, born at Greenwich, in the year 1516. After some years Henry said he thought he

ought not to have married the widow of his brother Arthur, and he asked the Pope to let him divorce her ; but the Pope did not like to offend the Emperor Charles V., who was nephew to Queen Catherine ; so he delayed from time to time giving any answer. Queen Catherine had a young maid of honour, named Anne Boleyn, who had been educated in France, and was very handsome. Henry wished to marry her. Wolsey begged him not to put away his wife, but Henry *would* have his own way. He quarrelled with the Pope, divorced Queen Catherine, and married Anne Boleyn. Cardinal Wolsey was sent away in disgrace. He went to live in his diocese of York, but shortly afterwards he was arrested for high treason. While he was travelling to London he fell ill. At Leicester Abbey the abbot came to the gate to meet him. " Father Abbot," said Wolsey, " I am come to lay my weary bones among you." Just before he died he said, " Had I served my God half so well as I have my king, He would not have left me in my old age to my enemies; but I am now justly punished for having cared more for my prince than for my God."

Henry next punished the monks, because they had alway taken the part of Queen Catherine. He seized upon all the religious houses in his kingdom and the money belonging to them, and turned the monks and nuns, with the poor who were fed and clothed by them, into the streets to starve. S. James' Palace was one of these houses. Henry said that henceforth he would be head of the Church, and he made a law to put down the power of the Popes over England. Thomas More and Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, were beheaded for refusing to acknowledge the King as head of the Church. More was a very learned and good man ; he had been chosen Lord Chancellor in place of Wolsey.

A few years after her divorce, Queen Catherine died, and was buried at Peterborough, in Northamptonshire. Before she died she wrote a letter to Henry, giving him good advice, and asking him to take care of her daughter, Mary. When Queen Anne heard of her death, she put on yellow robes, and said, " Now I am *really* Queen." Henry did not like this ; he was getting tired of Anne, and he wanted to marry Jane Seymour, one of her maids of



honour, so he sent Anne to the Tower, where she was beheaded in the year 1536. Henry and Anne had one daughter, named Elizabeth, born at Greenwich, and who was now between two and three years old. The very next day after Anne was beheaded, Henry married Jane Seymour. The following year the King was very much pleased at the birth of a Prince of Wales, at Hampton Court Palace. He was named Edward. Queen Jane died soon afterwards. Hampton Court and Whitehall Palaces had both belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and were given by him to the king. Three years after the death of Queen Jane, Thomas Cromwell, now Secretary of State, advised the king to marry Anne of Cleves, a German princess. He shewed Henry a portrait of her, taken by the painter, Holbein. This likeness was, however, much prettier than the princess herself; so when she came to England Henry said she was very ugly. He took a great dislike to her and divorced her in a few months. He was so angry with Cromwell for proposing the marriage that he had him beheaded; but he was afraid to put Anne to death for fear her relations

should go to war with him ; so he allowed her to live in peace at Richmond Palace. On the same day that Cromwell was put to death, Henry married Catherine Howard, the beautiful niece of the Duke of Norfolk. In six months he had her and several of her relations put to death.

James IV. of Scotland, who was killed at the battle of Flodden, left an infant son named James, who when he grew up was a very good king, and was called " King of the Poor." He made peace with England, and married Magdalene, daughter of Francis I. of France. She died in a short time, and then James V. married Mary, the daughter of a French duke. Henry VIII. made war upon his nephew, and gained a victory over the Scots in Cumberland, in the year 1542. Soon after this, James V. died of grief, leaving an infant daughter, named Mary. King Henry wished his son Edward to marry this princess, and wanted the Scotch to send her to England, but they refused to do so until she was ten years old.

Henry was now looking out for a sixth wife, but as he had killed two and divorced two, the ladies were afraid of him. One,

whom he asked to marry him, said, "I am sorry I have but one head; had I two, the other should be at your Majesty's service." However, he *did* find a sixth wife—a widow named Catherine Parr, and they were married in the year 1543. Henry was now very stout and out of health, which made him more fierce and cruel than ever. Queen Catherine had a narrow escape of her life. Henry was very fond of talking about religion, and Queen Catherine offended him one day by differing from him. He told Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, who was then Chancellor, and they agreed that she should be accused of heresy. One of the queen's friends heard of this and told her. You may sure she was in a great fright. She went to the king, and talked in this style—"You are the most clever person living, and fit to teach the world. If ever I seem to differ from you I only do so that I may learn the more from you." This pleased Henry so much that he said—"Is it so, sweetheart? Then we are friends again." At this moment in came the Chancellor, with a number of persons, in order to seize the queen and take her to the Tower.

Henry, in a rage, called out to Gardiner—
“ You *beast* ! you *knave* ! you *fool* ! begone ! ”

Among the most notable persons put to death in this reign were the Duke of Buckingham, a descendant of Edward III. ; Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter to the Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. ; the Earl of Surrey, a poet. His father, the Duke of Norfolk, would have been beheaded, had not the death of the King saved him. Archbishop Cranmer had always been a favourite with Henry ; he was with him in his last moments. Henry VIII. died at Whitehall, in January, 1547, and was buried at Windsor. He was 55 years of age, and had reigned 38 years.

The pound sterling was called a sovereign in this reign. Pins were brought over from France by Catherine Howard, and were thought a great luxury. The dresses in this reign were very gay, full of red and yellow stripes. The courtiers used to stuff out their clothes, to make themselves look as big as the King. Henry VIII. took the title of “ King of Ireland,” instead of “ Lord,” as in former times. He was also the first king who was addressed as “ Your Most Gracious Majesty.”

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXXIV.

- I. Who was the first wife of Henry VIII., and had she any children ?
- II. Who won the battle of Flodden ?
- III. Who were Francis I. and Charles V. ?
- IV. What title did Pope Leo X. give to Henry VIII. ?
- V. Why did Henry quarrel with the Pope ?
- VI. Who was the second wife of Henry, and had she any children ?
- VII. Who was the third wife of Henry VIII., and had she children ?
- VIII. Can you tell me the names of the fourth, fifth, and sixth wives of Henry ?
- IX. Whom did Henry wish his son to marry ?
- X. How old was Henry when he died ?
- XI. How long did he reign ?
- XII. Who brought pins over from France in this reign ?

CHAPTER XXXV.

EDWARD VI.

Edward, only son of Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour, was crowned at Westminster a month after his father's death. As he was only nine years old, his uncle, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, was made Protector of the king and kingdom. The Queen Dowager, Catherine Parr, married Lord Thomas Seymour, brother to the Protector, and died shortly afterwards.

Francis I. of France died a few weeks after Henry VIII., and was succeeded by his son, Henry II. The Scotch did not wish their little queen to become the wife of Edward VI. The Duke of Somerset tried to force them to consent, and led an army into Scotland. A battle was fought near Edinburgh, in which the Scotch were defeated, but the English gained nothing by their victory, for the young Queen of

Scotland was sent over to France to be educated, and promised in marriage to the dauphin Francis. The Duke of Somerset might have had better success had he not been obliged to return to England on account of the riots and plots which were going on there. The thousands of poor and aged who had been turned out of the convents by Henry VIII. caused great discontent all over the country. The duke pulled down a parish church and the houses of three bishops, in order to build for himself a grand palace in the Strand—Somerset House. He and his brother were jealous of each other, and in the end the duke sent his brother to the Tower, and persuaded the king to consent to his death.

The Earldom of Northumberland having become extinct, John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, asked the king to make him Duke of Northumberland, which Edward did. He then accused the Protector of treason, and had him beheaded. The eldest daughter of Mary, Duchess of Suffolk, had married Grey, Marquis of Dorset, a descendant of Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV. The Duke of Northum-

berland got for him the title of Duke of Suffolk, which had lately become extinct. He next made up a match between this nobleman's eldest daughter, the Lady Jane Grey, and one of his own sons, Lord Guildford Dudley. Edward VI. had been in ill health for some time. The Duke of Northumberland, who had now full power over the king, persuaded him to leave his crown to his consin, Lady Jane Grey. After this the duke sent away the physicians, and put the king under the care of an old woman. He grew worse, and died at Greenwich, in the year 1553. He was not quite sixteen years old, and had reigned six years and a half. He was buried at Westminster.

Crowns, half-crowns, and sixpences were introduced in this reign. Edward VI. founded Christ's Hospital, called the "Blue Coat School," from the dress of the scholars, which was that worn by boys in those days. Edward was very fond of Bishop Latimer, who had given up his see of Worcester in the last reign. Nicholas Ridley was made Bishop of London, in the place of Bishop Bonner. The popes, as you have already been told, were powerful

monarchs as well as chief bishops, and had immense power. Henry VIII. had made a law to do away with their authority over the Church in England. Archbishop Cranmer and most of those in power in this reign carried on what is called the Reformation. You will read a great deal about this in Church histories and other books. Our "Book of Common Prayer" was published in this reign. Formerly the Church prayers were in Latin.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXXV.

- I. How old was Edward VI. when his father died ?
- II. Who was his mother ?
- III. Who was made Protector of the king and kingdom ?
- IV. Whom did Queen Catherine Parr marry ?
- V. Who was now king of France ?
- VI. To whom was the little Queen Mary of Scotland promised in marriage ?
- VII. Where did the Protector have a palace built for him ?
- VIII. What became of him ?
- IX. Who was Lady Jane Grey ?
- X. How old was Edward VI. when he died ?
- XI. How long had he reigned ?
- XII. What money was coined in this reign ?

CHAPTER XXXVI.

QUEEN MARY I.

When Edward VI. died, Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen, and her relations wrote to the Princess Mary, who was in Hertfordshire, to say that her brother, Edward, was still alive and wished to see her. She came part of the way to London, but finding out the plot, turned aside to Norfolk. Her faithful subjects came to her help, and she was everywhere acknowledged queen. The Duke of Northumberland was beheaded. Jane and her husband were guarded in the Tower. Mary entered London in state, with her sister Elizabeth and Queen Anne, fourth wife of Henry VIII. Soon afterwards she was crowned. Mary was the first queen who reigned over England. She was now 37 years of age. She did not approve of the changes made in her brother's reign. Cardinal Pole, son of that Countess of Salisbury who was put

to death in the reign of Henry VIII., was now made Archbishop of Canterbury in the place of Cranmer, and Bonner, Bishop of London, in place of Ridley. Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, was the queen's chief adviser, and the power of the Pope was again restored.

Mary had promised to marry her cousin, Philip, son of the Emperor Charles V. This marriage was disliked by the whole nation. The Duke of Suffolk took advantage of the general discontent, and again tried to get his daughter, Lady Jane, proclaimed queen, but he was taken prisoner and put to death. Jane and her husband were also beheaded. Poor Jane was only 16 years old. She had studied with her cousin, Edward VI., and was a good Greek and Latin scholar. In 1554, Mary and Philip were married at Winchester. Philip was 11 years younger than Mary. He was called King Consort of England, and his name was added to hers on the coins. She was very fond of him, but he did not care for her. In the year 1556, Charles V. went into a monastery in Spain, and gave to his son, Philip, Spain and the Netherlands. Philip spent very little of his time in Eng-

land. Ferdinand I., brother to Charles V., became Emperor of Germany.

It was the savage custom of these times to burn persons to death for their religious opinions. Bishops Ridley and Latimer were burnt at Oxford. Archbishop Cranmer had been sent to prison for taking part with Lady Jane Grey, and he, too, was burnt for his faith.

Philip persuaded Mary to go to war with France, which ended in the loss of Calais, taken by the Duke of Guise, uncle to the Queen of Scotland. Mary was so grieved that she said, "When I die the name of Calais will be found written on my heart." This happened in January, 1558. In the month of April following, Mary Queen of Scotland was married to the dauphin, Francis. She was 15 years old, and he younger. The wedding was a magnificent one. Mary was very handsome; she was beautifully dressed, and everyone admired her. A few months after this Queen Mary of England died, and was buried at Westminster. She had reigned five years, from 1553 to 1558. In this reign coaches were first seen in England.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXXVI.

- I. Who was proclaimed Queen when Edward VI. died ?
- II. What message was sent to the Princess Mary ?
- III. What became of the Duke of Northumberland ?
- IV. How old was Mary when she began to reign ?
- V. Whom did she marry ?
- VI. Why were Lady Jane Grey and her husband put to death ?
- VII. What was the cruel custom of these times ?
- VIII. Who took Calais from the English ?
- IX. What did Mary say when she heard of the loss ?
- X. Whom did Mary Queen of Scots marry ?
- XI. How long did Mary I. reign ?
- XII. What was introduced in her reign ?

CHAPTER XXXVII.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

As Mary I. had no children, her sister, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, became Queen. She was 25 years old, and, like her sister, well-educated. She was crowned at Westminster with great pomp. The first thing she did was to free the English Church from the rule of the Pope, and the Roman Catholics were now in their turn imprisoned and punished. Lord Burleigh was the Queen's Chief Minister and adviser. Lord Robert Dudley, a handsome but worthless young man, became a great favourite with Elizabeth. She created him Earl of Leicester. He was brother to the husband of Lady Jane Grey.

Philip II. of Spain, after the death of Mary, married a daughter of the French King. Henry II. died soon afterwards, and his son, Francis II., became King of

France. His reign was but short, for he died at the close of the year 1560. His brother, Charles IX., a boy of 10, succeeded, and the Queen mother, Catherine, took a great share in the government of the kingdom. Queen Mary, widow of Francis II., returned to Scotland the following year, and made her public entry into Edinburgh. Differences in religion had caused much disturbance in Scotland, and the young Queen found the Scotch a rough people, after her life at the French Court. In 1565 she married her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley. He was the son of Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Queen Margaret and her second husband, the Earl of Angus. The marriage was not a happy one. Darnley was jealous of an Italian musician, named Rizzio, and he had him murdered in the Queen's presence. Mary and Darnley had a son, named James, born in June, 1566. One night the house was blown up in which Darnley was sleeping in a lonely place. He had been ill, and had gone there for change of air. The Earl of Bothwell, a bad man, was suspected, and stood his trial for the murder. He was, however, so powerful a

nobleman that the Judges were afraid to say he was guilty. After this Mary married Bothwell, which caused a rebellion. She was taken prisoner, shut up in the castle of Lochleven, and made to resign her crown to her infant son, who was crowned at Stirling as James VI. Mary made her escape, and after a battle near Glasgow, in which she was defeated, she fled to England and put herself under the protection of her cousin Elizabeth. Now the French did not consider the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn lawful, and so they looked upon Mary of Scotland as the true heir to the English throne. This, among other reasons, made Elizabeth very jealous and suspicious of her cousin, so instead of protecting her she took her prisoner. There was now civil war in Scotland. The whole country was divided into two parties, called Kingsmen and Queensmen: even little children took sides and fought in the streets with sticks and stones. The Duke of Norfolk took Mary's part, and tried to get her out of prison; for this he was beheaded.

In France, civil war had raged for 15 years. There was jealousy among the

nobility, and hatred between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants, who were there called Huguenots. A terrible and memorable massacre of these Huguenots took place at Paris, in 1572. Two years afterwards, Charles IX. died. His brother, Henry III., reigned next.

In the year 1586, Elizabeth engaged in a war to help the Protestants of the Netherlands against Philip II. The Earl of Leicester had the command of the army. His nephew, Sir Philip Sydney, was killed at the siege of Zutphen, a town in Holland. Sir Philip was a very good, brave man, and all England mourned his loss.

Queen Mary of Scotland had been a prisoner in England for 18 years. She was now in Fotheringay Castle. Anthony Babington, a young man of good family, planned to set her free, and kill Elizabeth. The plot was discovered ; Babington and others were put to death. Forty peers and five judges were appointed to try Mary for high treason, and after a very unfair trial, she was condemned. The Kings of France and Spain, it is said, begged that she might be spared, but they were too much taken up with their own affairs to do

more. The King of Scotland had never known his mother, and, I am sorry to say, did not care for her. Mary declared to the last that she was innocent of any attempt to make herself Queen of England. She was beheaded in Fotheringay Castle, in February, 1587. Elizabeth knew she had no right to keep Mary in prison, much less to put her to death, so she tried to make believe that this murder was committed against her wish, and she sent to King James VI., who was her godson, to apologise for "the mistake" as she called it. James was very angry at first, and refused to see the English ambassador, but he soon became friendly with Elizabeth again. Philip II. disliked Elizabeth for many reasons, and when he heard of the death of Mary Queen of Scots, he fitted out a fleet to invade England. It was a very large one, and he called it the "Invincible Armada." All England was in alarm, for Philip was very rich and powerful. He reigned over Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, and a great part of Italy, besides having settlements in America. Elizabeth exhorted her subjects to do their utmost in defence of their country. Noble-

men and merchants fitted out numbers of vessels at their own expense. The Admirals, Lord Howard, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, and others had the command of the English fleet. The Queen, mounted on a white horse, reviewed her army. She said, though she was a weak woman, she had the courage of a man. She gave the command to her favourite, the Earl of Leicester. In July, 1588, the Spanish ships came down the channel in the form of a crescent, and the English sailed out to attack them. Philip gained nothing by his huge ships, for they were all the more difficult to manage. The guns were so high that they shot over the heads of the English. In 12 days the English gained a complete victory. A violent storm arose, dashing the Spanish vessels one against another, and of all that immense fleet only 53 ships returned to Spain.

A twelvemonth after this, Henry III. of France was murdered, and with him ended the line of Valois kings. He was succeeded by Henry IV., called the Great, of the House of Bourbon.

In 1596, Philip of Spain was again pre-

paring to invade England, when Elizabeth made an attack on Spain. The Earl of Essex, Sir W. Raleigh, and Lord Howard took and destroyed the town and port of Cadiz, which was a great loss to Spain. The Earl of Leicester had been dead some years, and now Essex and Raleigh were the chief favourites of the queen. Sir W. Raleigh first came under her notice in the following manner: Elizabeth was about to cross over a muddy place when Raleigh stepped forward and threw his cloak before her for a carpet. This pleased her very much, and she immediately invited him to court. The Earl of Essex sometimes took advantage of the queen's kindness and used to be rude to her. One day she gave him a box on the ear, which made him so angry that he put his hand to his sword and told her he would not bear that even from her father. In 1599, there was an insurrection in Ireland, under the Earl of Tyrone. Essex was sent there and appointed governor, under the title of Lord Lieutenant. He managed badly; the queen was angry with him. Then he hurried home contrary to her orders, and rushed into her presence

unbidden. At length he was foolish enough to rebel and try to make a disturbance in the city. Riding through the streets of London, he cried, "For the queen! for the queen! a plot is laid for my life." No one, however, joined him. He was sent to the Tower, tried, and sentenced to die. Now Elizabeth had once given him a ring with a promise that, however angry she might be with him, if he sent her that ring she would forgive him. She fully expected he would do so now. The ring did not arrive, and, after waiting some time in the hope of receiving it, she signed the death warrant, believing that he would not deign to ask her pardon. He was beheaded in 1601. Nearly two years afterwards, the Countess of Nottingham, who was dying, sent to the queen to beg her to come to her, as she wished to tell her something. It was this: The Earl of Essex had given the ring to her to carry to the queen, but as her husband was the earl's enemy he had persuaded her not to deliver it. Elizabeth was in a great rage when she heard this. She struck the Countess, and said she never could forgive her. After this the queen's health and spirits quite broke down.

She died on the 24th March, 1603, aged 70, and was buried at Westminster. She had reigned 44 years, from 1558 to 1603. England was very prosperous during her reign. She was the last of the five Tudor Sovereigns. They were Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary I., Elizabeth. They reigned during 118 years.

Sir Francis Drake was the first Englishman who sailed round the world. He brought potatoes from North America and planted them in Lancashire. Sir Walter Raleigh founded Virginia, one of the United States, and brought tobacco from the West Indies. Westminster school was founded by Elizabeth. Our great poet, Shakspeare, lived in her reign. About this time tea was brought from China by the Dutch. Forks were now used at meals.

Henry VIII. and his three children were the four sovereigns of the 16th century.

Henry VIII. began to reign A.D.	1509.
Edward VI. " "	1547.
Mary I. " "	1553.
Elizabeth " "	1558.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXXVII.

- I. Who was the mother of Queen Elizabeth ?
- II. Who was the first husband of Mary Queen of Scots ?
- III. Whom did she choose for her second husband ?
- IV. Had she any children ?
- V. How did Queen Elizabeth treat Mary when she came to England ?
- VI. What did Philip of Spain call the fleet he sent to invade England ?
- VII. Who gained the victory ?
- VIII. Who was the Earl of Essex, and what became of him ?
- IX. Who were the Sovereigns of the Tudor Line ?
- X. Who was the first Englishman who sailed round the world ?
- XI. What great poet lived in the reign of Elizabeth ?
- XII. Who were the four Sovereigns of the 16th Century ?

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

STUART SOVEREIGNS.

JAMES I.

We now come to another period of English history, when our island was first called Great Britain and ruled over by one king. Wales, you know, had been conquered by Edward I. The union of Scotland was brought about at the beginning of the 17th century, not by the sword, but by right of succession, for James VI. of Scotland, on the death of Elizabeth, became king of England. The English showed so much joy on his arrival that he called out to the crowd, "Good people, you will spoil a good king." James was crowned at Westminster, in July, 1603. The plague was raging in London at the time. He was 37 years of age, and had been married, since 1590, to Anne, daughter of the King of Denmark. They had now

three children, Henry, Elizabeth, and Charles, who was born in 1600.

The crosses of S. George and S. Andrew, the patron saints of England and Scotland, were now united, and formed the national flag of Great Britain.

The town of Berwick had long been disputed between the English and Scotch. Scotland would not give up her claim to it, though it had been in possession of the English for some time. James, to avoid giving offence to the Scotch, left the question undecided, and so ever since, this city is not spoken of as a part of England or Scotland, but as the town of Berwick-on-Tweed.

At the beginning of this reign, a plot is said to have been contrived in order to make Arabella Stuart queen. She was first cousin to James, being the daughter of his father's brother. Sir W. Raleigh was suspected of taking part in this conspiracy, and sent to prison. After this, another plot was devised. The Roman Catholics expected to be favoured by the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, instead of which they were very ill-treated. I am sorry to say there was still much hatred between

Christians of different religious opinions. Robert Catesby, Percy, and other Roman Catholic gentlemen, determined to get rid of the King, Lords, and Commons. They hired a cellar beneath the House of Lords, under pretence of storing coals. In this they put 36 barrels of gunpowder, which they hid by throwing sticks and coal over them. Though they were forming their plans for 18 months, they did not excite any suspicion : so cleverly did they manage. A Spanish officer, named Guy Fawkes, passed for Percy's servant ; and it was he who was to set the gunpowder on fire at the appointed time, November 5th, 1605, the day fixed for the meeting of Parliament, when the King, Queen, and Prince of Wales would be present. A few days before this, Lord Monteagle received a letter, without a name, advising him to stay away from the Parliament, for that it would have a terrible blow, and yet no one would know from whence it came. The unknown writer ended by begging Lord Monteagle not to despise the warning. At first, Lord Monteagle thought this was only a trick to frighten him ; however, he sent the

letter to the Secretary of State, who laid it before the King in Council. They talked the matter over, and came to the conclusion that some sudden explosion of gunpowder might be intended. Search was made in all the vaults under the Houses of Parliament ; the gunpowder was discovered, and Guy Fawkes himself, with a dark lantern under his cloak. When asked what the powder was there for, he answered, "To blow the Scotch beggars back to their own hills." In the end, he was forced to tell all about the plot. Catesby, Percy, and other conspirators, who were in London, fled into Warwickshire, and shut themselves up in a fortified house ; but a spark of fire fell among their gunpowder, and blew it up. Some were killed ; others rushed into the street, and were cut to pieces by the crowd outside. Catesby and Percy fell, covered with wounds. Those who were taken alive were tried and punished. After this, the laws against the Roman Catholics were more severe than ever.

Henry, Prince of Wales, died in 1612. The next year, the Princess Elizabeth was married to Frederick, Elector of Bavaria.

Sir Walter Raleigh had been kept a prisoner in the Tower for thirteen years. James had a dislike to him, partly because he had brought tobacco to England ; and James used to say he could not bear to see persons making chimneys of their mouths. Raleigh lost a friend by the death of Henry, for that prince often visited him, and wondered how his father could keep such a clever man shut up. At length, Raleigh said he knew where there was a famous gold mine in South America, if the king would set him free. So James gave him the charge of some vessels, and sent him out. When Raleigh and his party came to the South American coast, instead of gold they found the Spaniards in arms ready to prevent them from landing. An attack followed, and the town of S. Thomas was burnt. This made the Spaniards very angry. Philip III., son of Philip II., was now King of Spain ; and James to please him had Raleigh beheaded, not for this offence, but on the old charge of conspiracy.

Queen Anne died the next year, 1619. James was very fond of his son, Charles, now Prince of Wales, and he used to call

him "Baby Charles." He wished him to marry a daughter of the King of Spain. This match was not liked by the English. James had some dispute with his Parliament on the subject. A young man, of good family, named George Villiers, had become a great favourite with the king and prince. He was created Duke of Buckingham, and loaded with favours. Now this young duke and the prince thought it would be very pleasant to go to Spain in disguise, for Charles had not yet seen the princess who was to be his bride. So they asked leave of the king to go. James was very much against the plan, but at length he consented, and told the duke to be sure to take care of "Baby Charles," as he still called the prince, though he was now 21 years old. Henry IV. of France had been murdered some years before this, and his son, Louis XIII., was now reigning. He had a beautiful sister, named Henrietta Maria. Prince Charles met this princess at a court ball, as he passed through Paris on his way to Spain. Now, although the King of Spain was very polite to Prince Charles, when he arrived at Madrid, the match was

broken off. Some say that Charles liked the French princess better than the Spanish. Others that the Spaniards offended the Duke.

Bohemia is a country nearly in the centre of Germany, and surrounded by mountains. The Bohemians made Frederick, Elector of Bavaria, their king. This was the beginning of the war in Germany, called, from the length of time it lasted, "The Thirty Years' War." The King of Spain took part with the Emperor Ferdinand II. A battle was fought at Prague, in which Frederick was defeated. James disliked war, but he sent some troops to help his son-in-law. The war was not successful. It cost a great deal of money, and many lives. James I. died in March, 1625, and was buried at Westminster. He was 58 years of age, and reigned 22 years, from 1603 to 1625. I should have told you that he was very well educated. The great philosopher, Sir Francis Bacon, lived in this reign. James created the title of baronet. Copper halfpence and farthings were introduced. The Bible was again translated into English, and printed in the Roman type we now use, instead of the German,

The North American Colony, named Jamestown, in honour of the king, was founded in this reign. Cape Henry and Cape Charles were so-called after his sons. Ireland was well cared for by James I. With the exception of one short disturbance, the Irish were at peace during the whole of his reign.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXXVIII.

- I. Who was James I. of England?
- II. Who was his wife?
- III. How many children had they?
- IV. Why was Sir Walter Raleigh sent to prison?
- V. What great plot was formed in this reign?
- VI. Who was Guy Fawkes?
- VII. Whom did the Princess Elizabeth marry?
- VIII. What was the beginning of the "Thirty year's war"?
- IX. Did King James help his son-in-law?
- X. Was the war successful?
- XI. How long did James reign?
- XII. What title did he create?

CHAPTER XXXIX.

CHARLES I.

“Baby Charles” was twenty-four years old when his father died. Soon afterwards he married the French princess, Henrietta Maria. Charles wore white robes when he was crowned at Westminster. The war in Germany, in defence of his brother-in-law Frederick, was still going on, and Charles wanted money for this, as well as to pay his father’s debts, but the parliament would not grant him as much as he needed. The Duke of Buckingham having quarrelled with the French Minister, Cardinal Richelieu, war with France followed. Richelieu was at this time besieging La Rochelle, on the Bay of Biscay, which was held by the Huguenots. The English tried in vain to relieve them. Buckingham returned to England, and was stabbed at Portsmouth by an Irishman named Felton. After this, peace

was made with France and Spain, and in the year 1633 Charles visited Scotland and was crowned at Holyrood. Thomas Wentworth, created Lord Strafford, and Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, became the King's chief advisers after the death of the Duke of Buckingham. Whenever the Parliament met, they talked about liberty, and brought in laws to lessen the power of the king. The Commons were determined to have as much power as the barons of former times. At length Charles dissolved the Parliament and tried to rule without one. He raised taxes on his own authority. One was called ship money for the support of the navy. The people complained of this, because it was in time of peace, and a gentleman of the name of Hampton refused to pay it. The case was tried and decided in favour of the king.

In 1637, there was a great disturbance in Scotland. Most of the Scotch were not churchmen and did not wish to have bishops. James I., in his reign, had restored the Church in that kingdom, but there was still no form of prayer in use. Charles and Archbishop Laud tried to make them use a prayer book. However,

the first time the Dean of Edinburgh began to read the service the congregation hissed, groaned, called him names, and even threw their Bibles and stools at him. In the end they had their way.

There had been no Parliament in England for eleven years, and when one was assembled, in 1640, almost the first thing the new members did was to arrest and imprison the Earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud. The earl was tried and condemned to die, still the sentence could not be put in force without the consent of the king. Charles was in great trouble, for he loved Strafford and knew he did not deserve to die. On the other hand, his ministers begged him to give his consent for the sake of the peace of the kingdom; but Juxon, Bishop of London, said to the king, "If your majesty believe that the earl is innocent, refuse your consent to the bill, whatever it may cost." Stafford wrote to Charles to say he was quite willing to lay down his life to make peace between the king and people. Charles at length yielded and Strafford was beheaded, but the king never forgave himself. The death of the earl did not quiet the people, it only made

them more bent upon having their own way. To add to the troubles of the times, a fearful rebellion broke out in Ireland.

King Charles and Queen Henrietta had now three sons and two daughters--Charles, Prince of Wales, born at St. James' Palace, in 1630; James, Duke of York, born in Edinburgh Castle, in 1633; Henry, Mary, and Elizabeth.

The Commons had become so rebellious that Charles tried to arrest five of them, among whom was Hampden. This led to a great disturbance, and Charles left London and went with his family to Hampton Court. In the spring of the year 1642 the queen was sent over to Holland with her eldest daughter Mary, who there married William Prince of Orange. When the king went to Yorkshire, the gates of Hull being shut against him, a civil war began. Charles set up his standard at Nottingham, and his faithful subjects gathered round him. England was divided into two parties; those who were for the king were called Cavaliers. They dressed well, and wore long hair, the fashion of the times. The other party were called Roundheads, because they wore their hair cut very

short. The first battle was fought near the village of Edgehill, in Warwickshire, in October, 1642. The King, his nephew, Prince Rupert, who was the son of his sister Elizabeth, and the Earl of Lindsay, were at the head of the royal army. The Earl of Essex, who was son of that Earl put to death in the reign of Elizabeth, was made general of the rebel army. Lord Lindsay was killed in this battle. Numbers fell on each side, and both claimed the victory. The king went to Oxford for the winter, and there held his¹¹ court. The queen returned from Holland, with a foreign army; and in June, 1643, was fought the battle of Charlgrove Field, near Oxford. The king gained the victory, and Hampton was killed. Other battles were fought, without any decided victory on either side. In this year died Louis XIII. of France, and was succeeded by his son, Louis XIV., a child of five. In the January of 1644, Charles called a Parliament at Oxford. There was another sitting at Westminster, and called the "Nation's Parliament." The queen was sent to Exeter for safety; and here, in June, was born her youngest daughter, Henrietta.



A fortnight afterwards, the queen sailed for France, and left her infant under the care of Lady Morton. In the rebel army there was a notable man, named Oliver Cromwell, cousin to Hampden. He had been a brewer, became a member of Parliament, and was always against the Church and the king. The army he commanded was called the "Ironsides." In July was fought the battle of Marston Moor, in Yorkshire, in which the king was defeated. Cromwell was assisted by many thousands of the Scotch besides his own "Ironsides." Early in the year of 1645, terms of peace were offered to Charles, but such as he did not think it right to accept. The following June, Cromwell gained a complete victory at the battle of Naseby, in Northamptonshire. It would take too long to write of all the battles and sieges during these sad civil wars; and I would rather not tell you of the shocking things that were done. I will only mention that Archbishop Laud, who was more than 70 years old, was put to death. Cromwell used the cathedrals for barracks and stables, and his soldiers amused themselves by shooting at the pictures and windows.

The Earl of Montrose gained several victories in Scotland for the king, but he was at length defeated. In the end Charles, not knowing what to do, fled from Oxford to Nottinghamshire and gave himself up to the Scotch Army, thinking, as they were his own countrymen they would be kinder to him than the English, but they treated him as a prisoner, and sold him to his enemies for £400,000. The king was first taken to Holmsby House, in Northamptonshire, and then to his palace of Hampton Court. He afterwards escaped to the Isle of Wight, whence he hoped to sail over to France: falling into the hands of his enemies, he was taken to Carisbroke Castle, where he remained for a year. In the meantime there were risings all over England in favour of the king, and some battles were fought, but without success. The army and parliament did not agree, and Charles could satisfy neither party. In the end Cromwell had his way, and sent the king to Hurst Castle, on the coast of Hampshire, where he remained in the keeping of the army. Cromwell wished for the death of the king; he drove all the members out of the House

of Commons except 50, whom he knew would do as he liked. In January, 1649, a "High Court of Justice," as it was called, met in Westminster Hall to try "Charles Stuart" for "treason against the people." Many persons who at the beginning of the civil war thought they were only fighting for their liberty, now drew back. A king to be brought to trial by his own subjects was a thing unheard of in the history of the world. The members chosen to try the king were taken chiefly from the army. A lawyer named Bradshaw was the president. Charles ever since his imprisonment had borne every insult with much patience. He had been removed from Hurst to Windsor, and then to London. When brought to his mock trial he behaved with the greatest dignity. Bradshaw called upon him to answer to the charges; he replied that the Court was illegal, and that he as king had no superior on earth. He was condemned to be beheaded in three days. As he was being led back to Whitehall, the soldiers insulted him. "Poor souls," he said, "they would treat their generals in the same manner for sixpence." Good Bishop Juxon was allowed to attend

upon the king. The princess Elizabeth, who was about 13 years of age, and Prince Henry, seven years, came to take leave of their father. He gave them good advice, took the little prince on his knee, and told him to be sure not to be made king while his brothers Charles and James were alive. The child said, "I will be torn in pieces first." The Prince of Wales was in Holland. He did all he could to save his father, promising to agree to anything if only they would spare the life of the king. It was of no use.

Charles called the day of his execution, January 30, his "second marriage day." Bishop Juxon was with him to the last, comforting him and telling him he was going to exchange an earthly for a heavenly crown. Charles was beheaded before the Palace of Whitehall. The people stood in thousands far off. He spoke to those near him. His last word was "Remember," to the bishop. The people groaned when the king's head was struck off. When Juxon was asked what the word "remember" meant, he said it was to remind him of the charge the king had given him to exhort the Prince of Wales to forgive his mur-

derers. Charles was buried in a few days at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. As the coffin passed to the chapel a sudden shower of snow covered the pall.

Charles was 48 years old and had reigned 24 years, from 1625 to 1649. He was very fond of paintings, and had the best collection in the world. The Dutch painters Rubens and Vandyke were favoured by him. In this reign hackney coaches first took their stand in London streets. They were so called from the village of Hackney, near London. Covent Garden was built by the Earl of Bedford. Coffee was first used in England. Letters sent by a weekly post, and the barometer invented. In this reign died Thomas Parr, before the civil war began. He was a husbandman, born in Shropshire, in 1483, and lived in the reigns of ten sovereigns. At the age of 152 he was brought to London to be presented to Charles I. He died soon afterwards, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, with the words "Old Parr" on his grave.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XXXIX.

- I. Whom did Charles I. marry?
- II. What became of the Duke of Buckingham?
- III. Who were the king's chief advisers after the death of Buckingham?
- IV. What was the end of the earl of Strafford;
- V. How many children had king Charles I.?
- VI. Whom did the princess Mary marry?
- VII. What caused a civil war?
- VIII. Where was the first battle fought?
- IX. Who was Oliver Cromwell?
- X. Who won the battle of Naseby?
- XI. What became of the king?
- XII. Where was Charles I. buried?

CHAPTER XL.

ENGLAND WITHOUT A KING.

After the death of King Charles I. a book was published, said to have been written by him while in prison. It was called "The Royal Image," and was a record of his thoughts and feelings. The great poet Milton, who was secretary to Cromwell, wrote in defence of the murder of the king. Charles, however, from the purity of his life, his patient suffering, and cruel death, has been called ever since, "King Charles the Martyr." The Commons now ruled in England, and no one was allowed to call the Prince of Wales king. The House of Lords was done away with, and the clergy driven from their churches.

The Scotch sent to invite the Prince of Wales to be their king, but on such terms that his best friends advised him not to accept so empty a title. When Charles

came to Scotland he was treated more like a prisoner than a king, and had very little respect shewn him. In Ireland, Lord Ormond had him proclaimed as King Charles II. in every place where he had power; but Cromwell defeated the Irish, and committed shocking cruelties, above all at Drogheda and Wexford. He was called from Ireland, by the English, to lead troops into Scotland. He defeated the Scotch at the battle of Dunbar, fought in 1650. Charles went into the Highlands, and was crowned on New Year's Day, 1651, at Scone, a village in Perthshire. He suddenly marched to England, was joined by some Cavaliers, and proclaimed king at Worcester. Cromwell followed him there, and gained a complete victory on September 3rd. Charles escaped from the battle field. A reward of £1,000 was offered for the body, dead or alive, "of Charles Stuart, son of the last man;" but no one betrayed him. He had ridden 25 miles, with a few friends, to the house of a Royalist. From thence, in disguise, he went to a lone house in a wood, called Boscobel, and trusted himself to four brothers, labourers, of the name of

Penderell. Dressed like them, Charles cut faggots in the wood. At one time he was obliged to hide himself in an oak tree for a whole day, while Cromwell's soldiers were searching for him ; they passed under the very tree, but its branches quite hid him. This tree was afterwards called "The Royal Oak." When he was leaving Boscobel, dressed as a farm labourer, on an old horse, he remarked that it jolted him very much. "Oh!" said one of the brothers, "Your Majesty must not find fault with the poor animal, for he carries the weight of three kingdoms on his back." After going through various hardships and dangers Charles came to the house of a Mr. Lane, a gentleman of fortune, whose sister, Miss Lane, disguised the king as a servant, and took him with her to the house of a relation, five miles from Bristol, where he intended to set sail for France, but no ship was to leave for a month. After wandering from place to place he, at length, came to Brighton, then only a village. From Shoreham he and Lord Wilmot got into a boat, and safely reached Normandy.

Mary, the eldest sister of Charles II.,

was now a widow. She had a son, named William, born in the year 1650, at the Hague, in Holland. Queen Henrietta was living in France, on a pension, allowed her by her nephew, Louis XIV. James, Duke of York, had made his escape from London, but the Princess Elizabeth and Prince Henry remained prisoners. Henry, after a time, was permitted to join his mother in Paris; the little Princess Henrietta had already been taken there by Lady Morton.

Oliver Cromwell was a coarse, ill-looking man, dirty and slovenly in his dress, nor could he speak well; his long, rambling speech no one could understand. He was, however, a clever man and skilful in war. After the battle of Worcester, he was received in London with great triumph. In 1653 he went to the House of Commons with some soldiers. He told the members they were no Parliament, called them names, drove them all out, locked the door, and put the key in his pocket. After this he called another Parliament of very ignorant men. This was called Barebones' Parliament, from the Speaker, who was a leather seller. They said that law was a

badge of slavery, learning heathenish, and the universities useless. Cromwell soon dissolved this Parliament, and by a council of officers he was appointed Lord Protector of England. He made war upon the Dutch, who were defeated by Admiral Blake and General Monk. He also attacked the Spaniards, and, in 1655, took from them the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, which has ever since belonged to us. The Royalists formed a plan for a general rising, but the Protector, hearing of it, punished them so severely that no one afterwards dared dispute his power, which was acknowledged both by France and Spain. Dunkirk, a strong seaport of French Flanders, was given up by the French to the English. Though feared, Cromwell was not loved. A tract appeared, called, "Killing no Murder," in which it was said that his death would be a benefit to the nation. After this he never felt safe. He wore armour under his clothes, and always kept pistols in his pocket. At length his health broke down, and he died, aged 59, in the year 1658. He was buried like a king in Westminster Abbey. His eldest son, Richard, succeeded him, but he

was a gentle, quiet man, and very soon resigned his post for a private life, changing his name to Clark.

About this time the Quakers arose ; their founder was George Fox, a shoemaker. Banking first began by rich merchants and tradesmen employing the Goldsmiths to take care of their money in these disturbed times.

When Richard Cromwell resigned a so-called Parliament met ; but the army wishing to have rule, disputes arose between the two. General Monk, a Devonshire gentleman, who after the battle of Worcester, had been by Oliver Cromwell left in charge of Scotland, now came to England with an army, and, through his clever management, all parties agreed to invite Charles II. to return and be their king. England had been without a king for 11 years, from 1649 to 1660.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XL.

- I. Who ruled England after the death of Charles I.?
- II. How were the clergy treated?
- III. Who invited Charles II. to be their king?
- IV. Who won the battle of Dunbar?
- V. Who conquered in the battle of Worcester?
- VI. What became of Charles II. and the rest of the Royal Family?
- VII. How did Oliver Cromwell treat the members of the House of Commons?
- VIII. What title was given to Cromwell?
- IX. What Island was taken from the Spaniards by the English?
- X. Who was made protector after the death of Cromwell?
- XI. Who was General Monk?
- XII. How long was England without a king?

CHAPTER XLI.

CHARLES II.

Charles II. was proclaimed king on May 8th, 1660. On the 25th he landed at Dover, after having been an exile for 12 years, and on the 29th, which was his 30th birthday, he made his public entry into London. The procession was a long one. First came thousands of horsemen in splendid dresses, followed by the Lord Mayor, and then the king on a beautiful horse, riding between his two brothers, James and Henry. The streets were strewn with flowers, bells rang merrily, and the old cavaliers who had fought in his cause wept for joy. Charles said he could not think why he should have stayed away so long, since every one seemed so glad to see him ; and, indeed, the people were quite wild with joy. Sir Edward Hyde, who came over with the king, was created Lord Clarendon and made Chancellor. His

daughter, Anne, married James, Duke of York; Monk was created Duke of Albemarle; Juxon was made Archbishop of Canterbury; and the clergy returned in peace to their churches. Cromwell's soldiers were disbanded. A general pardon was granted, a few only of those who had taken part in the murder of Charles I. were put to death. The body of Oliver Cromwell was not allowed to remain in Westminster Abbey.

Twelve new bishops were sent to Ireland, of whom Jeremy Taylor was one. The Irish had been the first to invite back the royal family; indeed, Charles was on his way thither when he received the message from General Monk. Now, the old Royalists hoped to recover their estates; but this could not be done without turning out, and so giving offence to the families who had been put in possession of them under Cromwell. In the end an Act was passed which still allowed much injustice; and a story is told of a faithful old soldier, who, finding that he was to get nothing of his own, which he had lost through his loyalty, prayed the king that at least one regretted year of his life might be rewarded, during which, in his youth, he had fought

on the side of Cromwell. In Scotland they were determined not to have bishops. Rebellion followed, and civil war, which led to the murder of Archbishop Sharp, of S. Andrews.

The Duke of Orleans, uncle to Louis XIV. died, and having no sons, the dukedom was given to Philip, the king's brother, who married Henrietta, youngest sister to Charles II.

Elizabeth, sister to Charles I., had 12 children. The youngest daughter, named Sophia, married Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick, and Elector of Hanover. Their eldest son, George, was born at Hanover, in May, 1660. You will hear more of him by-and-by. Electors were those German princes who had a vote in the choice of an Emperor.

In May, 1662, Charles married, at Portsmouth, Catherine, daughter of Alphonso VI., King of Portugal. Her marriage portion was a large sum of money and Bombay, in India, which has belonged to the English ever since. James, Duke of York, and his wife, Anne, had two daughters—Mary, born in 1661, and Anne, in 1664. Charles sold Dunkirk to the

French for a sum of money ; war with the Dutch followed, which was carried on by sea for some years.

In the summer of 1665 a terrible plague broke out in S. Giles, and lasted for some months. 100,000 persons died in London. Thousands of servants were dismissed by their masters, and everyone being afraid to take them in, they wandered into the country, but they were driven back by the villagers with pitchforks. Every house visited by the plague was ordered to be shut up and marked with a red cross. Scarcely anyone was seen in the streets, except those who drove carts through the City to collect the dead and throw them into large pits, opened in order to serve the purpose of graves. The rich fled in terror to their country seats. The poor died in thousands. Grass grew in the deserted streets of London. This is called the "Great Plague of London."

The following year, 1666, in the first days of September, a fire broke out in a bakehouse in Pudding Lane, near London Bridge, which spread fearfully, for there was a high wind, the streets were narrow, and the houses mostly built of wood. More

than 13,000 houses, 88 churches, and S. Paul's Cathedral were burnt down. For 10 miles round London the night was as light as the day. As there were then no fire-engines, several houses were blown up with gunpowder so as to make a gap to prevent the flames from spreading. The king and his brother, James, were very active, and shewed great presence of mind. The fire raged for several days and then ended at Pie Corner, Smithfield. Only a few persons were killed, but the loss of property was immense, and thousands of the poor had to camp out in the fields and live on charity. However, the fire did good in the end, for it burnt out the plague. The houses were built up again with brick and stone instead of wood, and the streets made wider, so that London has never since been visited with such a plague and fire. It took about 40 years to rebuild S. Paul's Cathedral. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren. A tall pillar called the Monument was set up on the spot where the fire broke out. Some said the City had been set on fire by the enemies of Royalty; others declared the Roman Catholics had done it, and I am sorry to say it was so

stated in the inscription on the Monument.

After this, peace was made with the Dutch, and New York, in America, given up by them to the English. The faithful Earl of Clarendon was sent from Court, and Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Landerdale became principal Ministers. They were called the "Cabal," from the first letters of their names. Secret treaties were made with Louis XIV., not for the good of England.

I am sorry to say that Charles II, was idle and spent his time in amusing himself with bad companions ; he was, however, a perfect gentleman, witty and good-natured. Once one of his courtiers, in a joke, wrote some lines on him, in which it was said that "he never *said* a foolish thing, and never *did* a wise one." "That may be true," remarked Charles, "for my *words* are my own, my *deeds* my ministers." When the "Cabal" were out of office the Parliament tried to make a law to prevent James from coming to the Throne after his brother, because he was a Roman Catholic, but they did not succeed. Those who were in favour of the Duke of York were called Tories and those against him Whigs. His wife Anne was

dead and he was married again to Beatrice Mary, sister of an Italian Duke. In 1677 his eldest daughter Mary, then 16 years of age, married her cousin William Prince of Orange, who was 27 years old. Anne, the younger daughter of James was afterwards married to Prince George, son of the King of Denmark.

In 1678 a wicked man named Titus Oates, invented a story of a plot to murder the King and place James on the throne. This he pretended to make known, for which he was rewarded and many innocent persons were put to death. The following year another man made up another story in order to get money. This was called the "Meal Tub" Plot, because the forged papers were found hidden in a meal-tub. In 1683 a real plot was set on foot by several persons to shoot the King on his way from Newmarket. This was called the Rye House Plot, from the name of the farm in Hertfordshire where the conspirators met. This plot was, however, found out, and Lord William Russell and Algernon Sydney, with others concerned in it, were put to death.

In February, 1685, Charles was seized

with a fit and died in a few days, to the great sorrow of his subjects, who liked him very much. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was 54 years of age and had reigned nearly 25 years from his restoration, but counting from his father's death 36 years.

In this reign Henry Jenkins, a Yorkshire peasant, died, aged 169 years. He was born in the reign of Henry VII., and so had lived in eight reigns. It is thought that his visit to the King's Court hastened his death.

At this time coin was milled: that is, stamped and indented at the edge. The guinea, a coin worth 21 shillings, was coined from gold brought from Guinea in Africa. The Haymarket, for the sale of hay, was established.

Dr. Ken was made Bishop of Bath and Wells in this reign.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XLI.

- I. When did Charles II. enter London, and how was he received?
- II. Whom did the Duke of York marry?
- III. Whom did Charles II. marry?
- IV. Where did the great Plague of London break out?
- V. What happened the following year?
- VI. How did the great fire do good in the end?
- VII. Who was employed to rebuild S. Paul's?
- VIII. How did Charles II. spend his time?
- IX. Who was the second wife of the Duke of York?
- X. To whom were his daughters married?
- XI. What was the Rye House Plot?
- XII. How old was Charles when he died?

CHAPTER XLII.

JAMES II.

James, Duke of York, became king on the death of his brother Charles. He was 52 years of age, and was crowned with his queen in Westminster Abbey, by Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, in April, 1685. Those who had been concerned in the Rye House Plot, and fled from England, now arranged that the Earl of Argyle should make a descent on Scotland, while the Duke of Monmouth should invade England. Argyle was, however, defeated and put to death; Monmouth was also completely defeated at Sedgmoor, a village in Somersetshire, July, 1685. This battle was the last fought in England. The Duke of Monmouth made his escape in disguise, but was found in a ditch near the New Forest. He was a favourite with the people. Some said his mother had been privately married to Charles II.,

and that he was the lawful heir to the crown. He begged hard for his life, but James would not pardon him, and he suffered death for his treason. The trial of the other rebels was entrusted to Judge Jefferies, a cruel man who showed no mercy, and had great numbers put to death. He was afterwards made Lord Chancellor.

King James, being himself a Roman Catholic, tried hard to bring back that form of worship in England. He did not do as he promised at his coronation, but altered the laws, interfered in the university appointments, and acted very rashly. At length, in 1688, he required the clergy to read in church an order which was contrary to the laws, and against the interests of the Church. This they refused to do. Archbishop Sancroft, Bishop Ken, and five other bishops, drew up a petition to the king against this order, for which they were sent to prison and tried in the Court of King's Bench. The jury found them "not guilty," to the great joy of the whole nation. In the midst of this general excitement, a Prince of Wales was born, and named James Francis Edward. Some

persons spread a report that this child was not the son of the king and queen, but that a trick had been played in order to prevent the Princess Mary from succeeding her father. Her husband, William, Prince of Orange, took this opportunity to invade England. He fitted out a fleet, and pretended he was going to fight the French, but he sailed down the channel and landed at Torbay, in Devon. The Princess Anne with her husband also joined in the rebellion against her father. When James heard this he burst into tears, and said, "God help me! my own children have forsaken me!" He was deserted by nearly all his friends, even by Lord Churchill, who had been raised by him from a page to a high command in the army and created a peer. The Queen and Prince of Wales left Whitehall palace, late one night in a great storm, under the care of a French nobleman, who took them safely over to Paris. James threw the great seal into the Thames, that it might not be used against him, and fled from London. Prince William, as he did not know what to do with his uncle, told his guards to let him escape. So James left

the kingdom and went to France, where he was kindly received by Louis XIV.

When the king was gone the parliament declared the throne vacant, and thanked the Prince of Orange for his help. Some voted for a regency, others were for making the Princess Mary queen, and giving her husband the title of king during her life. William, however, said he would have the crown for life or go back to Holland; so it was settled that he should reign with his wife, but that the whole power should rest with him. The Princess Mary agreed to this, for she was very fond of her husband. Thus ended the revolution of 1688.

James II. reigned not quite four years, from 1685 to 1688. He made many improvements in the British navy.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XLII.

- I. How old was James II. when he became king?
- II. Who crowned him?
- III. What plot was formed in the beginning of his reign?
- IV. Which was the last battle fought in England?
- V. What became of the Duke of Monmouth?
- VI. Why were seven bishops sent to prison?
- VII. What did some persons say when a Prince of Wales was born?
- VIII. Who came to invade England?
- IX. What did King James say when he heard that his daughter Anne had joined in the rebellion?
- X. What became of James II., his queen, and little son?
- XI. What did the Parliament do when the king was gone?
- XII. How long did James II. reign.

CHAPTER XLIII.

WILLIAM III. AND MARY II.

Mary came over from Holland to her father's palaces. She sent to Archbishop Sancroft to ask his blessing. His answer was, "Tell her first to ask her father's blessing, for without it mine will profit her little." William II. was 38 years old, and Mary ten years younger, when they were crowned by the Bishop of London, in April, 1689. Sancroft, with those bishops and clergy who would not acknowledge the new king and queen, were turned out of their sees and livings, and others put in their places.

The king of France assisted James to try to regain his crown. James landed in Ireland and was received with great joy at Dublin. In the south he was successful, but not in the north, where many of Cromwell's soldiers had settled. The gates of Londonderry were closed against his army

by the apprentice boys of the town. William came to Ireland, and a great battle was fought in July, 1690, on the banks of the river Boyne. James watched the battle from a hill, and every now and then called out, "O spare my English subjects." William gained the victory, and James hastened back to Paris. Several battles were fought after this. Thousands on the side of James had their lands taken from them, and given to William's friends. Many of these took service under the king of France, and were for a long time called the "Irish Brigade."

In Scotland the bishops and clergy were faithful to James. The brave Viscount Dundee took up arms in his cause, but he was defeated and slain. William did away with bishops in Scotland. He ordered all the Scottish chiefs to take an oath of submission to him before the last day of the year 1691. Now there was a Highland chief, named Macdonald, of Glencoe, who at first refused, but afterwards changed his mind. He was delayed in the way, owing to a mistake, and also through the difficulties of a journey in those parts in the winter season ; so when he came to the

place where the oath was to be taken, he found he was a day or two late. However, he was allowed to take the oath and went home, thinking himself safe ; but a wicked earl, who was his enemy, obtained an order from the king to put him and his clan to death, and, in a few weeks Macdonald, his wife, family and dependants, about 40 persons in all, were all murdered in one night, and their houses set on fire. This is called "The Massacre of Glencoe."

William was engaged in several wars to lessen the power of Louis XIV. He spent a great deal of his time in Holland. Mary governed England during his absence. In the year 1694 she died of small-pox, aged 33. William, though he did not care much for his wife while she was living, was very sorry when she died.

In 1697 peace was made by the treaty of Ryswick, a village in Holland, and Louis XIV. acknowledged William, king of England. In 1701, King James II. died, aged 68. He gave good advice to his son, then 13 years of age, and told him never to forget his duty to his mother, and also to be grateful to the king of France for all his kindness. After this, Louis XIV,

called the Prince of Wales "James III. of England," though William's friends nicknamed him "The Pretender," and those who took his part, "Jacobites," from the Latin word for James.

In March, 1702, William died in consequence of a fall from his horse, and was buried at Westminster. He was 51 years old, and had reigned 13 years; 5 years with his wife, and 8 years alone. He is sometimes considered as belonging to the House of Orange, and not numbered with the Stuarts. The principality of Orange, in the south of France, was founded in the 9th century; the duchy of Nassau, in Germany, some years later. In the 16th century a marriage united the two houses. In the same century, William I. of Orange and Nassau was elected Stadtholder, or Governor of Holland, and so the Stadtholders became Princes of Holland and Nassau. On the death of William III., as the line of Orange and Nassau became extinct, Louis XIV. claimed the principality of Orange and added it to France.

William's foreign wars were a great expense to the nation, and gave rise to

what is called the national debt. The Bank of England was founded in this reign. The palace of Greenwich was given up for the benefit of old and disabled sailors. Fire engines, green-houses, and hot-houses, were invented. The poet Dryden died in this reign. Peter the Great was at this time Emperor of Russia. Laws were made in this reign to lessen the power of the king and give more liberty to the people. In 1701 the parliament settled that on William's death the Princess Anne should be queen, and in case she left no children the crown was to pass on to Sophia, duchess of Hanover, granddaughter of James I. James, prince of Wales, was set aside because he was a Roman Catholic; and, for the same reason, the Duchess of Savoy, daughter of Henrietta Stuart.

Five kings reigned in the 17th century. They were—

James I. began to reign	A.D.	1603.
Charles I.	- - -	1625.
Charles II.	- - -	1660.
James II.	- - -	1685.
<i>William III. with Mary II.</i>	-	1689.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XLIII.

- I. What did Mary II. ask of Archbishop Sancroft when she came to England ?
- II. Who crowned William and Mary ?
- III. Who assisted James II. to try to regain his crown ?
- IV. Who won the battle of Boyne ?
- V. Were the Bishops and Clergy of Scotland faithful to James II. ?
- VI. When James II. died, what did Louis XIV. call his son ?
- VII. What name was given to Prince James by his enemies ?
- VIII. How long did William III. reign ?
- IX. What became of the principality of Orange when he died ?
- X. What gave rise to the National Debt ?
- XI. What laws were made in this reign ?
- XII. Who were the kings of the 17th century ?

CHAPTER XLIV.

—
QUEEN ANNE.

The Princess Anne was crowned in April, 1702. She was 37 years of age. Her husband, Prince George, was not allowed to have the title of King.

In November, 1703, there was a terrible storm, which lasted several days, and did much damage. Eddystone lighthouse was swept away and many ships lost.

The war with France was continued by Anne. A grandson of Louis XIV. had become Philip V. of Spain. Leopold I., Emperor of Germany, laid claim to the crown of Spain; the English and Dutch took his part, and a great many battles were fought, chiefly in Spain and the Netherlands. The Earl of Peterborough carried on the war in Spain, and was for some time successful. In the year 1704, Sir George Rooke took Gibraltar, a strong fort in the south of Spain. It has been a

British possession ever since, and is very useful to the English, though its conquest was thought nothing of at the time. Lord Churchill, who was now Duke of Marlborough, was a first-rate general. His wife was a great favourite with the queen, whose companion she had been from childhood. A famous battle was fought in August, 1704, at Blenheim, a village in Bavaria. The elector of Bavaria was on the side of the French. The Duke of Marlborough commanded the English army; Prince Eugene, of Savoy, the army of Leopold. They gained a great victory, and completely defeated the French and Bavarians. Marlborough was praised and rewarded. He had a large estate and beautiful mansion given him, near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire. It was named Blenheim.

In 1706, the Duke of Marlborough gained a victory over the French at Ramilies, a village in Belgium, and in July, 1708, he won another victory at Oudenarde, a town in East Flanders. The following October the queen's husband died, aged 55 years. Anne had several children, who all died in infancy, except one

son, who lived to the age of 11 years, and died before his mother became queen. Anne gave up the property which had been taken from the Church, and spent a great deal in charity. She used to say she considered the loss of her children a punishment for her undutiful conduct to her father. Another great victory won by Marlborough was at Malplaquet, on the north eastern border of France.

Anne allowed the Duchess of Marlborough to treat her as an equal; she took advantage of this, and quite ruled over the queen. At length she was sent from Court, and Anne chose another more gentle lady to be her favourite. The Tories now came into power, and they were very much against the continuance of the war. Meanwhile, Marlborough was gaining fresh victories, but when he returned to England he was sent from Court, and accused of having taken the public money. After this, peace was made, and a treaty entered into at Utrecht, in Holland, in the year 1713. Philip V. was acknowledged king of Spain, and nearly all that Marlborough had gained was given up. The war had cost many thousand lives, and enormous

sums of money. There were great disputes among the queen's ministers, which is said to have hastened her death. She died after a short illness, in August, 1714, and was buried at Westminster. She was 49 years old, and had reigned 12 years, from 1702 to 1714.

In this reign the union of the parliaments of England and Scotland took place, by which the Scotch, instead of having a parliament of their own, sent members to the English Houses of Lords and Commons. Many Scotchmen were greatly against this change, and it caused much disturbance at the time, though in the end it turned out for the good of both countries.

The poet Pope, and Sir Isaac Newton, a philosopher and astronomer, lived at this time. A witty writing, by a clever man, ridiculing the different nations of Europe, and calling each by a nick-name, gave rise to that of "John Bull" for the people of England. In this reign was fought the battle of Pultowa, in Russia, in which Peter the Great conquered Charles XII. of Sweden. Frederick I., of Prussia, raised that country from a dukedom to a kingdom.

There were six sovereigns of the House of Stuart. They ruled 111 years. James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II., William III. with Mary II., Anne.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XLIV.

- I. How old was Queen Anne when she began to reign ?
- II. Who claimed the crown of Spain ?
- III. Which side did the English take ?
- IV. Who was the Duke of Marlborough ?
- V. With whom was the Duchess of Marlborough a favourite ?
- VI. Who won the battle of Blenheim ?
- VII. What was given to the Duke of Marlborough ?
- VIII. Had Queen Anne any children ?
- IX. What happened to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough ?
- X. How long did Queen Anne reign ?
- XI. How many Sovereigns were there of the House of Stuart ?
- XII. How long did they rule ?

CHAPTER XLV.

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

GEORGE I.

On the death of Queen Anne, George, Elector of Hanover, became king. This brings us up to the present line of English sovereigns. You have already been told of the birth of Prince George. You know that James I. had one daughter, named Elizabeth, married to Frederick of Bavaria, who afterwards became King of Bohemia. Their youngest daughter, Sophia, married Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick and Elector of Hanover. Sophia died two months before Queen Anne, and so, according to Acts of Parliament before named, her eldest son George, Elector of Hanover, succeeded to the crown of Great Britain. When young he married his cousin, Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George William, Duke of Brunswick and

Zell. They had a son named George, born at Hanover, in 1683, and a daughter, named Sophia. I am sorry to say George shut up his wife in a castle near Hanover, and would not allow the children to visit her. The son, George, married in 1705, Caroline Wilhelmina, a German princess. The daughter, Sophia, married the King of Prussia, and was the mother of Frederick the Great. George I. was 54 years of age when he became King of England, and he knew but little of the language and customs of the people he came to govern. He was crowned at Westminster, in October, 1714, and his son, George, was created Prince of Wales.

The Tory ministers were turned out of office, and Whigs put in their places. Prince James, son of James II., now tried again for the crown of England. Two of the Tory ministers, whom George I. had sent away, took refuge in France and joined Prince James and his party. When the Earl of Mar presented a loyal address to the king, he was treated so harshly that he went over to Scotland and put himself at the head of those in favour of Prince James, who, in the autumn of the year 1715, was

proclaimed as James VIII. of Scotland and James III. of England and Ireland. An attempt was made to take the castle of Edinburgh, but it did not succeed. The Duke of Argyle had the command of the troops of King George. The Earl of Mar secured the town of Perth; another army for James marched into the west of England, where they expected many to join them. Early in November, the Earl of Mar moved from his quarters at Perth. As soon as the Duke of Argyle heard this he also set forth, and a battle was fought at Sheriff Muir, not far from Dunblane, in the south of Perth. The earl had the larger army, but the duke's men were better disciplined. Both sides claimed the victory. Mar returned to Perth, Argyle to Stirling. Meanwhile, the army in England had not been increased. They were weakened by quarrels among themselves, and were entirely defeated at Preston, in Lancashire. James came over from Normandy in disguise and joined the Earl of Mar. News reached Perth that the Duke of Argyle was on his march to attack them. James burst into tears and said that they had brought him to a grave instead of a crown. It was

at length settled that they should leave Perth. The Duke of Argyle tried to overtake them, but he could not do so. The Earl of Mar sailed with the prince to France, and the army was disbanded. This is called the rebellion of '15. After the battle of Preston, Lord Derwentwater and five other noblemen were condemned to be beheaded, but one of them, Lord Nithisdale, made his escape dressed like a woman. About 20 persons were put to death in Lancashire, and several hundred were sent to the North American colonies.

About this time died Louis XIV., after a reign of 72 years, the longest of any monarch in Europe. He was succeeded by his great grandson, Louis XV., a child five years old. In 1720, a dreadful plague raged at Marseilles, a seaport on the Mediterranean, and half the people of that city died.

Prince James went to Italy, and in the year 1719 married a daughter of the King of Poland, and had two sons, Charles Edward and Henry.

A company had been formed to trade in the South Seas. In the year 1720 they set on foot a money scheme, which was sup-

posed to be a sure way of making a fortune. The whole nation joined in it, and in a few months thousands of families were ruined, and, but for the clever management of Sir Robert Walpole, the distress would have been still greater. He was then made Chancellor of the Exchequer. This is called "The South Sea Bubble."

King George liked Hanover better than England, and often went there. In June, 1727, he was taken ill on his journey thither and died in his carriage at Osnaburgh. He was 67 years old, and had reigned 13 years, from 1714 to 1727. He was buried at Hanover. His queen, Sophia, had died the year before, after having been a prisoner for 40 years.

In this reign, soldiers first wore a regular national uniform. Mahogany was brought to England from Spain.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XLV.

- I. Who were the parents of George I?
- II. Who was his wife?
- III. Had they any children?
- IV. To whom were they married?
- V. How old was George I. when he became King of England?
- VI. What made the Earl of Mar rebel against him?
- VII. Who won the battle of Preston?
- VIII. Which king reigned longer than any other monarch of Europe?
- IX. Had Prince James any children?
- X. What was the "South Sea Bubble"?
- XI. How long did King George reign?
- XII. Where was he buried?

CHAPTER XLVI.

GEORGE II.

When George I. died his son was 44 years old. He was crowned at Westminster, and, like his father, preferred Hanover to England. His queen, Caroline, who was a very clever woman, acted as regent whenever he was absent. They had two sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Frederick, married, in 1736, Augusta, Princess of Saxe-Gotha, one of the German states. Queen Caroline died about this time.

War broke out with Spain, and Admiral Anson took a Spanish treasure ship worth several thousand pounds. In the year 1740 Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, died and left his dominions to his only daughter, Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, but Charles, elector of Bavaria, obtained help from France, marched into Austria and was crowned Emperor. Frederick the Great

of Prussia also claimed a part of Maria's inheritance. The states of Hungary defended their queen. George II. took her part and himself commanded the British troops. In June, 1743, a battle was fought near the village of Dettingen, on the river Maine in Germany. The English gained the victory. This was the last battle in which an English king was present. Two years afterwards the French gained a victory at Fontenoy, a village in Belgium. Louis XV. was at the head of the army, and this was the last battle in which a French king was engaged. In the end the husband of Maria was elected emperor, and the war ceased.

Charles Edward, the eldest son of Prince James, was now 25 years old, very handsome and pleasing in his manners. The Highlanders were still loyal to the Stuarts, and hoped one day to see Prince Charles, whom they called "Bonnie Prince Charlie," their king. He was, however, nick-named the "Young Pretender" by his enemies. Charles said to his father, "Your Majesty cannot blame a son for following the example of his father, you yourself did the like in the year '15. There is a much better chance

of success now. Let what will happen, I am determined to conquer or to die." So James, who was now too old to exert himself, allowed his son to make a bold attempt to gain the throne of Britain. The King of France gave Charles some money and promised him further help. He came to Scotland in disguise, set up his standard, and his father was proclaimed king at Edinburgh in the year 1745. A battle was fought at Prestonpans, a small seaport near Edinburgh. Sir John Cope commanded for King George. Charles gained the victory. He gave balls and held his court at Holyrood Palace. All were pleased with the beauty and grace of the prince. Six weeks passed and then he marched into England. One division of the army was led by Lord George Douglas, the other by the prince in his Highland dress. He bravely bore all the hardships of the march. It is said that once he had worn a hole in his shoe, and coming to a village he had some iron fastened over it by a blacksmith, and when it was done he said to the man, "You are the first who ever shod the son of a king." They marched within 100 miles of London. No help came from



France, quarrels arose among the Highland chiefs, and they marched back again into Scotland, to the great disappointment of the prince and the soldiers. In January, 1746, Charles gained a victory over Gen. Hawley, at Falkirk, but in the following April he was quite defeated at Culloden Moor, a place about nine miles from Inverness. The Duke of Cumberland, the king's younger son, who commanded for his father, behaved with shocking cruelty to the conquered. This is called the rebellion of '45, for which all Scotland suffered. Prince Charles escaped and went through adventures very like those of his great uncle, Charles II. A reward of £30,000 was offered for taking him dead or alive, but no one betrayed him. Once he owed his safety to a young lady, named Flora Macdonald, and at length he reached France in safety. Some of the chief noblemen, who took up his cause, were beheaded. They were the last persons so punished in England. After this a general peace was made between England, Germany, and France, at Aix-la-Chapelle.

In 1751, Frederick, Prince of Wales,

died from the blow of a cricket ball. He left a family of nine children. The eldest, named George, was born at Norfolk House, London, in June, 1738, and was thirteen years old when his father died.

War broke out again between England and France, about their possessions in India and America. Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great began a war which is called the "seven years' war." George II. this time took the part of his nephew Frederick. In 1756, Calcutta was taken from the English by an Indian prince, named Dowlah, and 146 officers and soldiers were shut up in a very small dark prison. Only twenty-three of them were found alive the next morning, and most of these died of fever afterwards. The prison has ever since been called the "Black Hole of Calcutta." The following year the English re-took Calcutta at the battle of Plassy, and the Indian prince was killed. Lord Clive gained great conquests in India. In 1759, the English gained a victory over the French at Minden, a town in Prussia. Admiral Hawke also gained a great naval victory. In America, the same year, General Wolfe took Quebec, the

capital of Lower Canada, from the French, and was killed in the midst of victory.

George II. died suddenly in October, 1760, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, close to his wife. He was 77 years old, and had reigned 33 years, from 1727 to 1760.

In this reign the "New Style," as it is called, was introduced, that is, the year was made to begin on January 1st, instead of March 24th. This plan had been adopted in most parts of Europe since the reign of Elizabeth. The British Museum was founded in this reign. Handel, the musician, and Hogarth, the painter, lived at this time. A great part of the city of Lisbon, the chief town of Portugal, was destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1755.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XLVI.

- I. How many children had George II.?
- II. Whom did the Prince of Wales marry?
- III. To whom did the Emperor of Germany leave his dominions?
- IV. For whom did George II. fight?
- V. Who won the Battle of Dettingen?
- VI. Who made a bold attempt for the crown of Britain?
- VII. Who was defeated at the Battle of Culloden Moor?
- VIII. What became of Prince Charles?
- IX. Did Frederick, Prince of Wales, leave any children?
- X. Where did Lord Clive gain great conquests?
- XI. What town in America did General Wolfe take from the French?
- XII. What happened to the city of Lisbon in this reign?

CHAPTER XLVII.

GEORGE III.

George, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, was 22 years of age when his grandfather died. The following year he married Charlotte Sophia, a princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, in Germany. Shortly afterwards he was crowned. The war with France and Spain continued till a general peace was made in the year 1763. The seven years' war ended, and England had gained great possessions in America during that time; but all this fighting had cost immense sums of money, and the American colonies were taxed to help pay the expenses. This caused some of the States to rebel. At length, in 1773, they seized a shipload of taxed tea at Boston, and threw it into the sea. After this England went to war, and the first battle was fought at Bunker's Hill, near Boston. The war lasted some years. George Washington

was general of the Americans, and they declared themselves an independent people. France, Spain, and Holland took their part. Some members of the English Parliament thought it would be better to put an end to this war. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was a great statesman. He came into office in the last reign. Though now old and very ill, he took his place in the House of Lords, and made a speech against giving up these American possessions. He fainted with the exertion, and died in a few weeks. Afterwards, in 1782, his son became Chancellor of the Exchequer ; and Charles James Fox, son of Lord Holland, Secretary of State. In the end, George III. was obliged to give up the government of the rebellious colonies, which took the name of the United States, and became a republic. The Canadas and other parts remained loyal.

King George and Queen Charlotte had 15 children. The sons were :—George, Prince of Wales, born in August, 1762 ; Frederick, Duke of York ; William, Duke of Clarence, born in August, 1765 ; Edward, Duke of Kent ; Ernest, Duke

of Cumberland ; Augustus, Duke of Sussex ; Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge ; and two others, who died young. The daughters were :— Charlotte, Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia. In the year 1788, King George had an illness, by which he lost his reason, but the next year he recovered, and returned public thanks in S. Paul's Cathedral.

Louis XV. was dead, and his grandson, Louis XVI., who was now reigning in France, had married Marie Antoinette, daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa. At this time there were in France some men who said, "There is no God." Voltaire was one of these, and they tried to make others think as wickedly as they did themselves. Louis XV. had wasted the public money ; and now, while the rich lived in luxury, the poor were sadly off. All this helped to bring on a frightful revolution in France, which broke out in the year 1789. Louis XVI. and his family tried to escape, but they were caught, imprisoned, and, after a time, the king and queen were put to death. The chief leaders of this revolution were Robespierre, Danton, and Marat. New names were

given to the days and months. The country was divided into departments instead of provinces. The churches were robbed, and the bells melted into cannon. These wicked men said that Liberty, Equality, Reason, and Nature should be their gods. Thousands of persons were cruelly murdered. It was called "The Reign of Terror." However, these men in their turn suffered death, for there were many parties in France. England and other countries of Europe went to war with the French, and were several times defeated. A young man, named Napoleon Bonaparte, by birth a Corsican, had the command of the French army. An account of all the battles he fought would form a book of itself. He drove kings from their thrones, and seized upon cities. Those sovereigns who at any time made peace with him were sure to be sorry for it afterwards ; for he tried to be master of all Europe. The English, however, gained many victories by sea. Napoleon invaded Egypt ; Admiral Nelson attacked his fleet in the bay of Aboukir, at the mouth of the Nile, and gained a complete victory, in August, 1798.

The Prince of Wales was fond of pleasure and spent and owed a great deal of money. The king said he would pay his debts if he would marry and lead a better life. Now, Prince George had for some years been married privately to the widow of Colonel Fitzherbert, but as this was contrary to a law that had been made in regard to the marriages of the royal family, this lady was not looked upon as his lawful wife, and in 1795 he married his cousin, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick. The following year they had a daughter, who was named Charlotte, and after this they separated.

Among the events of this reign I should tell you that Captain Cook made three voyages round the world, and was killed, in 1779, at the Sandwich Islands, in a fight which his crew had with the natives.— James Stuart, son of James II., died at Rome in the year 1765, aged 77. His son Charles died in 1778, aged 58.

In the year 1800, Napoleon marched his army over the Alps, and then gained a great victory at Marengo, in Italy. In the same year his General Moreau defeated the Austrians at Hohenlinden, a village of

Bavaria. In 1802, a treaty of peace was made between Britain and France, but the war soon broke out again. In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte was made Emperor of the French, and crowned at Paris by Pope Pius VII., who was kept a prisoner in France. Napoleon now determined to invade England with a large army, but brave Admiral, now Lord, Nelson, prevented him. Charles IV., King of Spain, was on the side of the French. Nelson fought a battle with them off Cape Trafalgar, on the coast of Spain, in October, 1805. His order to his men was—"England expects every man to do his duty." The name of his ship was the Victory, and as he stood on the deck he was wounded, and died in a few hours, but not before he knew that a complete victory had been gained. He said he was very thankful he had done his duty. He was buried with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral, and all England mourned his loss. In the December of this year, Napoleon defeated the Austrians and Russians at Austerlitz, a town in Germany. The Emperor of Germany, Francis II., gave up that title and was called Emperor of Austria in its stead.

During the year 1806, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox both died. In 1807, died the last of the Stuarts, Henry, Cardinal of York, younger brother of "Bonnie Prince Charlie." He sent the coronation ring of Scotland to George III. He was buried, with his father and brother, at a church in Rome. A beautiful monument was erected to their memory, on which they are called James III., Charles III., and Henry IX. of England.

In 1808, Napoleon gained a victory over the Prussians at Jena, a town in one of the Saxon States. He had placed his relations on the thrones of Holland and Naples, and he now tried to make his brother Joseph King of Portugal. This gave rise to the Peninsula war. Sir Arthur Wellesley had the command of the English army in this war. He defeated and drove the French from Portugal at the battle of Vimiera. Sir John Moore gained a victory at Corunna, in Spain, in the January of 1809. He was killed in the engagement and buried in haste on the battle-field. The following July, Sir Arthur Wellesley gained a great victory at Talavera, in Spain, on the banks of the river Tagus ;

for which he was created Viscount Wellington. In the year 1810, there were great rejoicings in England, because King George had reigned 50 years. Soon afterwards the Princess Amelia died, and the king had a return of his illness. He lost his reason and his sight for the rest of his life. The Prince of Wales, then 48 years old, was made Regent.

Napoleon, to make himself a greater man, divorced his good wife Josephine, and married Maria Louisa, the daughter of the Emperor of Austria. At last he attempted to conquer Russia. A great battle was fought at Borodino, in which numbers were killed and wounded on both sides ; more than in any other battle on record. Napoleon then marched to Moscow, intending to take up his winter quarters there, but the Russian Governor, on leaving the town, ordered it to be set on fire, and it burnt for four days. Napoleon could not stay. Nearly the whole of his immense army perished in that sad retreat from Russia. In the meantime, Wellington continued to gain victory after victory, and was raised to the rank of a duke. In June, 1813, at the battle of Vittoria, in Spain, the French

were totally defeated, and Joseph Bonaparte obliged to run away from the throne he had usurped. In October, the notable battle of Leipsic, a city of Saxony, was fought between the Russians and Prussians on one side, and the French on the other. A greater number of men were engaged in this battle than in any that had yet been fought during the war. Napoleon was defeated. The armies of England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, now all joined against him, entered Paris in the spring of the year 1814. Napoleon had to give up the throne. The empress, with her infant son, returned to her father. Napoleon was sent to the island of Elba, in the Mediterranean Sea, but allowed the title of emperor and 400 soldiers for his body guard. Louis XVIII. was placed on the throne of France. He was brother to Louis XVI. The little son of that king died in prison ; he is called Louis XVII., though he never reigned. After this, the allied sovereigns and many great generals came to England, and were entertained by the Prince Regent. Napoleon made his escape from Elba, and landed in the south of France. He was welcomed

Four Sovereigns reigned in the 18th century. They were :—

Anne began to reign	A.D.	1702.
George I.	-	1714.
George II.	-	1727.
George III.	-	1760.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XLVII.

- I. Whom did George III. marry ?
- II. What caused the American War ?
- III. How many children had George III. ?
- IV. What broke out in France in the year 1789 ?
- V. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte ?
- VI. Who won the Battle of the Nile.
- VII. Whom did George, Prince of Wales, marry ?
- VIII. Who won the Battle of Trafalgar ?
- IX. Who had the command of the English army in the Peninsular War ?
- X. Who won the Battle of Waterloo ?
- XI. What became of Napoleon ?
- XII. How long did George III. reign ?

CHAPTER XLVIII.

GEORGE IV.

George, Prince of Wales, had been Regent for nearly ten years when his father died. He was now 57 years of age. A plot was formed at the beginning of his reign to murder his Ministers. The conspirators met in an out-of-the-way place called Cato Street, in the Edgware Road. They were, however, found out, and Thistlewood, the chief leader, with four others, were put to death in May, 1820. Queen Caroline, who had been living abroad, returned to England. The King wished her to stay away and tried to get divorced from her, but he could not, for she was defended by some celebrated men, of whom Brougham was the chief, and the whole country took her part. This caused a delay in the coronation of the king. In July, 1821, the ceremony took place with more than usual pomp. The queen said she had a right to

be crowned with him, but he would not allow her even to enter Westminster Abbey, which caused her so much grief that she died soon afterwards, aged 53, and at her own request was buried at Brunswick. After his coronation, George visited Ireland, and went to Hanover, where he was crowned. The next year he paid a visit to Scotland.

Napoleon Bonaparte died at the beginning of this reign, and in 1824 Louis XVIII. died, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles X. In 1827, the Duke of York, brother to King George IV., died. The Turks had long ill-treated the Greeks, who at length rose in revolt. Russia, France, and Britain took their part, and the command of the allied fleet was given to Admiral Codrington. In October, 1827, a battle was fought at Navarino, in which the Turks were defeated and driven from the Morea.

John VI., King of Portugal, died in 1826, and his eldest son, Don Pedro, who was then Emperor of Brazil, in South America, gave up his claim to the crown of Portugal to his daughter, Donna Maria. In 1828, Don Miguel, the younger brother

of Pedro, seized upon the crown. The English took the part of Donna Maria and sent some troops into Portugal.

In the month of June, 1830, George IV. died at Windsor Castle and was buried in S. George's Chapel. He was 67 years old, and had reigned 10 years, from 1820 to 1830. George IV. had great taste. He improved the palaces and the streets of London, especially at the West End, where beautiful houses were built. To him we are indebted for the Regent's Park. He also hushed the noises and cries in the streets of London, which used to be incessant from morning till night. Policemen were put on guard instead of watchmen. Omnibuses were introduced. The National Gallery founded and London University opened. In this reign, died the poet Lord Byron. Sir Humphrey Davy, the inventor of the safety lamp for miners, and William Congreve, who invented lucifer matches, also both died in this reign.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XLVIII.

- I. How long had George IV. been Regent when his father died ?
- II. How old was he when he came to the throne ?
- III. What plot was formed in the beginning of his reign ?
- IV. Why was his coronation delayed ?
- V. Was Queen Caroline allowed to be present at the ceremony ?
- VI. What countries did George IV. visit afterwards ?
- VII. What caused the Greeks to rebel against the Turks ?
- VIII. Who took their part ?
- IX. Who won the Battle of Navarino ?
- X. Who claimed the crown of Portugal ?
- XI. How long did George IV. reign ?
- XII. What improvements did he make in London ?

CHAPTER XLIX.

WILLIAM IV.

William, Duke of Clarence, was the next heir to the Crown after his brother, George IV. He was 64 years of age. At the beginning of his reign, in July, 1830, a sudden revolution took place in France. Charles X. was driven from the throne, and Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, was made king. He belonged to a younger branch of the Bourbon family. After this there was a revolution in the Netherlands, and Belgium became a separate kingdom. Prince Leopold was chosen king. He afterwards married one of the daughters of Louis Philippe. In Spain, on the death of Ferdinand VII., his infant daughter, Donna Isabella, succeeded. Her right was disputed by her uncle, Don Carlos, and there was a civil war which lasted some years.

William IV. was crowned in September, 1831. A new law was made to change the

manner of sending members to Parliament and to give more power to the people. It was called the Reform Bill. The Commons were in favour of it, but the Lords objected, and there were several riots and disturbances over the country while it was being passed.

The cholera, which had broken out some years before in Asia, now first appeared in England. Many persons died, and it caused great alarm while it lasted. In the October of 1834, both Houses of Parliament took fire and burnt for several days.

On June 20th, 1837, William died at Windsor, and was there buried. He was 71 years of age, and had reigned seven years, from 1830 to 1837. During his reign England had no war, nor was any one put to death for treason.

The first railway, such as we now have, was opened between Liverpool and Manchester on September 10th, 1825. Mr. Huskisson, the Home Secretary, had his leg crushed on leaving one of the carriages, and died in a few hours. The slaves in our colonies were set free, and millions of money given to their masters to repay

them for their loss. William Wilberforce had been trying for many years to bring this about. He died just as it was accomplished. The University of Durham was founded. Silver fourpenny pieces coined. Sir Walter Scott died in this reign.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER XLIX.

- I. Who was heir to the crown after George IV?
- II. How old was William when he came to the throne?
- III. What happened in France at the beginning of this reign?
- IV. Of what country was Prince Leopold made king?
- V. Whom did he marry?
- VI. What caused a civil war in Spain?
- VII. What new law was made in England?
- VIII. What happened to the House of Parliament?
- IX. How long did William IV. reign?
- X. Where was the first railway opened?
- XI. What University was founded in this reign?
- XII. What new coin came into use?

CHAPTER L.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

King William IV. left no children, so he was succeeded by his niece, the Princess Victoria, only child of the Duke of Kent, then 18 years of age. As by the laws of Hanover a queen could not reign there, it had to be separated from the crown of England, and Ernest Augustus, fifth son of George III., became King of Hanover. Queen Victoria was crowned on June 28th, 1838. She married, February 10th, 1840, her first cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. He was nephew to the Duchess of Kent and Prince Leopold. The same year was born the Princess Royal, and on November 9th, 1841, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. In 1843, the Queen, with Prince Albert, paid a short visit to the king of the French, which he returned the next year.

At the beginning of this reign there were disturbances in the Canadas, which

were soon quieted, and for the better government of the colony the two Canadas were made one province. In England there were some men who called themselves "Chartists," because they said they wanted a charter for the people. They made a great riot, but were soon put down. War raged for some years in Afghanistan, and in India many battles were fought. In the end, nearly the whole of Southern India came into the possession of the English. War broke out with China too. It arose from a dispute about the trade in opium. The English gained the island of Hong-Kong, at the mouth of the river Canton, and also leave for merchants and missionaries to enter the country. There were disturbances in Ireland, and that country was visited by a great famine, owing to the failure of the potato crop.

In 1848, there was a revolution in France, Louis Philippe was driven from his throne, and a Republic established. The exiled king and his family took refuge in England. Other countries followed the example of France, and there were revolutions in Austria, Italy, Prussia, and the smaller German states.

In 1849, Queen Adelaide, the widow of William IV., died, aged 57. By this time Queen Victoria had another son, and three more daughters—Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born in 1844, and the Princesses Alice, Helena and Louise, born in the years 1843, 1846 and 1848. On the 81st birthday of the Duke of Wellington, May 1st, 1850, another Prince was born who was named Arthur, after the Duke.

On May 1st, 1851, the Great Exhibition was opened. It was called the Crystal Palace, and was built chiefly of iron and glass, covering many acres of Hyde Park. Into this building were brought articles of every kind, from all parts of the world. It remained open for five months. When it was taken down the materials were used to build a Crystal Palace at Sydenham. In 1852, the Duke of Wellington died, aged 83, and was buried in S. Paul's Cathedral. A few years afterwards, Wellington College was founded in his honor.

At the close of the year 1852, Prince Louis Napoleon, nephew to the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, was made Emperor of the French. He married Eugenie, a Spanish lady, and they had a son, the

Prince Imperial. The Emperor and Empress visited Queen Victoria, and she, with Prince Albert, returned their visit.

War broke out between Russia and Turkey, about some principalities which the Emperor claimed. France and Britain took the part of the Turks and sent fleets into the Black Sea and the Baltic. The Crimea was the principal place where the war was carried on. It is a Peninsular formed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Asoph, and joined to the mainland by an Isthmus. The whole of it had been taken from Turkey in the last century. For many years the Russians had been fortifying the harbour of Sebastopol. The chief battles in this war were those of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, fought in the year 1854. The Emperor Nicholas died in March, 1855, but his son, Alexander II., went on with the war. The following September, Sebastopol was destroyed. In this war an immense number of lives were lost, and the soldiers suffered very much during the winter time for want of food and shelter. Peace was concluded in March, 1856. This same year the kingdom of Oude, in Hindostan, was added to the British crown.

In the spring of 1857 there was a frightful mutiny in India. The sepoys were native soldiers in the Bengal army, many of them from Oude. These men said the English wanted to force them to be Christians. They seized Delhi and murdered the English there. The whole of the native Bengal army mutinied, one regiment after another. Those British officers who escaped with their lives either went to some fortified places or joined the little army remaining for the British. These kept their ground till joined by troops from other parts of India, and they succeeded in taking Delhi. At Cawnpore, on the right bank of the Ganges, a native chief, whom the British thought they could trust, named Nana Sahib, killed all the women and children and threw their bodies into a well. At length troops arrived from England, and reached Cawnpore in November, under Sir Colin Campbell, who was afterwards created Lord Clive. He gained several victories. The brave general, Havelock, died of fatigue. He had led his troops into Lucknow, the capital of Oude, and relieved the British there, just as they were ready to die from want of food. This

great revolt was put down in less than a year. After this a change was made in the government of India. A Company, called the East India Company, which had been established since the time of Queen Elizabeth, was done away with.

In the year 1858 the Princess Royal was married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. Queen Victoria had two other children besides the seven already named—Prince Leopold, born in 1853; and Princess Beatrice, 1857. In 1861 a sad civil war broke out in the United States, which lasted for four years. The President Lincoln was assassinated, and the loss of life and money on both sides was great. This war also caused distress in England, owing to the want of cotton supply from that quarter. In the end the Northern States were victorious. This year was a sad one for Queen Victoria. Her mother died in March, and her husband in December. The Prince Consort was 42 years old—the same age as the Queen.

On May 1st, 1862, another exhibition was opened at South Kensington, much larger than the first. It was a brick building with two glass domes of great size. It

remained open till November. The materials of this were used to build a Crystal Palace at Highgate. This year the Queen's second daughter, the Princess Alice, was married to Prince Louis of Hesse, and in March, 1863, the Prince of Wales married the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The Prince was 21, the Princess 18 years of age. George, brother to the Princess, afterwards became king of Greece, and the Ionian Islands were added to his kingdom.

In 1864 the Austrians and Prussians went to war with Denmark. The dispute arose about Schleswig and Holstein. The German powers interfered between the people of those duchies and the Danes. The brave Danes had no other nation to help them, and were obliged to give up the two provinces. War followed between Prussia and Austria for the possession of these places. In the end the dominion of Germany passed over from Austria to Prussia. In the year 1866 the Turkish provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia were formed into a kingdom called Roumania. This year the Queen's third daughter, the Princess Helena married Prince Christian

of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1867 the English went to war with Theodore, Emperor of Abyssinia, in Africa, because he had put some British subjects in prison. He was forced to give them up, his capital was taken, and he killed himself. In this year the Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey paid a visit to England.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had two sons—Prince Albert Victor, born January 8th, 1864; Prince George, born in 1865; and three daughters, the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, born in the years 1867, 1868, and 1869.

In 1870 there was war between Prussia and France, which ended sadly for the French. The Emperor Napoleon was defeated and made prisoner. The Empress and her son escaped to England. A shocking revolution again desolated Paris, which was in a state of siege for some months. The Archbishop of Paris, numbers of priests, and several officers and other persons were murdered. The palace of the Tuileries, several public buildings, and hundreds of private houses were burnt down. After this France became a Republic. Napoleon III. lived with his

family in England till he died in 1873. The son of the first emperor is called Napoleon II., though he died young and never reigned.

In March, 1871, the Princess Louise, the Queen's fourth daughter, was married to the Marquis of Lorne, son of the Duke of Argyle. On May 1st another exhibition was opened at South Kensington. In the December of this year the Prince of Wales had an attack of fever and for some weeks it was feared he would die, but he recovered, to the great joy of the nation, and in February, 1872, the Queen, with all the Royal Family, went in state to S. Paul's Cathedral to return thanks. In January, 1874, the Duke of Edinburgh was married to the only daughter of the Emperor of Russia,

The Prince of Wales, who had been to several parts of the world at various times, started on a visit to India in the autumn of 1875, and returned the following spring. At the beginning of the year 1877, Queen Victoria took the title of Empress of India. Among the events of this year may be named the terrible famine in India and the fierce war between Alexander II. of Russia

and the Sultan of Turkey. Every exertion has been made to relieve the sufferers in India. How the war may end no one yet knows.

During the 40 years Queen Victoria has reigned many improvements have been made. The penny post was established by Rowland Hill in 1840. Before this time letters were charged according to the distance. Bronze pence, half-pence, and farthings came into use, which are lighter and smaller than the old copper ones. Three-penny and two-shilling silver pieces were also coined. Several iron steamships have been built, of which the Great Eastern is the largest. Steam boats were in use early in the 19th century. The British Museum has been rebuilt, and the Museum of Science and Art at South Kensington established. A new park, called Victoria Park, at the east end of London, has been opened. Electric Telegraphs and Photography date from this reign. New Zealand has been added to the British dominions. To the great engineer Brunel we are indebted for the Thames Tunnel.

Sir John Franklin and his companions perished in an attempt to find a north west

passage to India. The remains of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparté were removed from S. Helena, in 1840, and buried in a church in Paris.

There have been three sovereigns of the 19th century.

George IV. began to reign A.D. **1820.**

William IV. - - **1830.**

Queen Victoria - - **1837.**

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER L.

- I. How old was Queen Victoria when she began to reign ?
- II. Why was Hanover separated from England ?
- III. Whom did Queen Victoria marry ?
- IV. What did the English gain in India and China ?
- V. Where was the Duke of Wellington buried ?
- VI. Who took the part of Turkey in the Crimean War ?
- VII. Can you tell me anything of the Indian mutiny ?
- VIII. How many children has Queen Victoria ?
- IX. How old was the Prince Consort when he died ?
- X. Whom did the Prince of Wales marry ?
- XI. How many children have they ?
- XII. Can you name the Sovereigns of the 19th Century ?

CHAPTER LI.

CONCLUSION.

There are 26 brothers whose family name is derived from the Greek. They are great promoters of education; indeed, the title which the whole band of brothers bear in common means the same as "Learning," but as they never had more to do with history than with the other branches of education, I shall not trace out their history, but only add that the following anecdotes are arranged according to the order in which these useful brothers always stand.

I.—INDUSTRY REWARDED.

There was once a prince who, though 12 years old, was not able to read. In those days it was no easy matter to learn. There were no printed books and not many teachers. So this prince and his brothers were very ignorant. One day their step-

mother shewed them a beautiful book full of pictures and promised to make it a present to the one who should first learn to read it. The prince of whom I am telling you tried very hard and in a short time read the book, so it was given him as a reward for his industry. When he grew up to be a man he became a king and was much beloved by his subjects, who called him the "Great," the "Truth-teller," the "Shepherd of his people," and such like names. He was very industrious, never wasting any of his time. He only allowed himself eight hours out of the twenty-four each day for sleep, meals, exercise, and amusement. This amiable king was but 49 years old when he died.—*See Chap. IX.*

2.—THE MERCHANT AND HIS SON.

There was once a merchant of London who went to the Holy Land, and was taken prisoner by a Saracen chief and made his slave. The Saracen had a daughter who was very kind to the Englishman, and helped him to make his escape. So he returned to London in safety. When he was gone the lady missed him very much,

and made up her mind to follow him. She went to the seaside and saw an English ship. She said to the captain, "London! London!" which was the only English word she knew besides the name of the gentleman. She was taken on board, and when she came to London she walked up and down the streets calling out "Gilbert! Gilbert!" the gentleman's Christian name. In the present day there would not be the least chance of finding any one in such a manner, but at that time London was a small city, and it so happened that "Gilbert" met the lady. You may be sure he was surprised to see his kind friend again. He took care of her, persuaded her to be a Christian, and then married her. Their eldest son was a very clever boy, and when he grew up became a great favourite of the reigning king, who made him his chancellor. One cold day, when they were riding out together, they met a poor half-starved beggar. The king said he thought it would be an act of charity to give him a warm cloak. "Yes," replied the chancellor, "and your majesty does well to think of such a good deed." "Then he shall have one," said the king. Now

the chancellor had on a rich scarlet cloak lined with ermine, which the king pulled off and gave to the beggar.—*See Chap. XIX.*

3.—AN EMPEROR CONVERTED TO CHRISTIANITY.

There was once a famous empire, ruled over for a long time by heathens. In the fourth century one of these emperors, who was afterwards called the "Great," when about to make war on his enemies, saw in the sky a fiery cross, and over it written, "By this conquer." The same night he had a dream, which caused him to take the cross for his standard, instead of the eagle, that of his country. He gained the victory, and became a Christian. He then chose a new capital city for his empire, and named it after himself. This he did because he thought it better situated, both by land and sea than the old capital, but his subjects were very much against the change. After the death of this good emperor the empire was divided into two. That division which had the old city for its capital was called the Western, and that with the new the Eastern.—*See Chap. VI.*

4.—DINNERS.

There have been many notable royal dinners, and you may remember that one of our early Saxon kings was killed while at dinner. Now, there was once a monarch who often dined in fear, for he was escaping for his life, wandering about in various disguises ; many times within a hair's breadth of discovery. Once he was passing for a man-servant, and the cook of the family, where his supposed mistress was on a visit, one day asked him to wind up the roasting-jack. The king, of course, did it very awkwardly. "Where can you have come from," asked the good woman, "not to know how to wind up a jack?" The king replied that his parents were so poor they seldom had any meat, and never made use of a jack. After his troubles were over this king was called "The Merry Monarch." One day, at dinner, he was eating a slice off a loin of beef, and he said it was so nice that he would knight the joint, and for the future it should be called "Sir-loin," which name it has kept ever since.

About 60 years after the death of this

king, his great nephew and namesake fought for the crown, which had been taken from his family, and passed on to another line of sovereigns. This prince was as unfortunate in his attempts as his father and grandfather had been in times past. He went through many adventures after his defeat, for it was some months before he was able to make his escape from the country. He often had nothing better than oatmeal for his dinner. Once a young lady dressed him up in woman's clothes, and passed him for her maid, but he acted his part so badly that he was very nearly found out.—*See Chap. X., XL., XLI., XLVI.*

5.—THE MAIDEN QUEEN.

There was once a queen who remained single all her life, though several princes asked her in marriage. She said she would have written on her tomb that she "lived and died a maiden queen." She was a favourite with most of her subjects, and the day of her becoming queen was for many years called "The queen's day," and kept as a holiday at some public schools, and other places. When at dinner she used to

have trumpets, kettle-drums, and other noisy instruments playing. She was very fond of dress, and was once extremely angry with a bishop for saying in his sermon that it was vanity to deck the body too finely. It is said that when she died more than 3,000 dresses were found in her wardrobe. In the days in which this queen lived children were kept very strictly. They were not allowed to sit in the presence of their parents, or to speak without leave; and some say that ladies used to have handles a yard long to their fans, to beat their children with when they were naughty.—*See Chap. XXXVII.*

6.—THE DARK LANTERN.

Many deeds of darkness have been handed down in history, and you will no doubt call to mind how a Saxon king was never ready to drive away his enemies, and how he had all of their nation staying in his kingdom murdered in one night. In another country, some centuries later, thousands were murdered one night in August, on the eve of a festival, whence *the name* by which that massacre is known.

But of all the deeds on record, none ever made so great a stir as one which was planned, though never executed. It was a dark November night. No gas then lighted up the streets of the city, no policeman kept guard. The gentleman with a dark lantern then passing was not a native, but had come from another land, to take part in a plot which was to cost many lives, and overturn the government. He reached the place, lifted his lantern, and looked round to see that all was in readiness for the morrow, but he is seized—the plot has been discovered—the lives are saved—the government undisturbed. Year after year, century after century, November skies are lighted up with bonfires—the mysterious man with a dark lantern burnt in effigy. He becomes a household word.—*See Chap. XI., XXXVII., XXXVIII.*

7.—GREATNESS.

Many have been called great for their good or brave deeds ; though, I fear, not all who have that title fixed to their names really deserve it, in the true sense of the word. There was once a king, who gave

his daughter in marriage to another king, who was a very odd man, and used to wear a droll blue coat with copper buttons. He had a fancy for a regiment of very tall men, some of whom were seven feet high. He collected them from all parts of the world. These men were, indeed, great in height. He had a son, whom he often used to beat. One day the prince made his escape; but he was brought back, and shut up in prison. When his father died, he became king. He, too, dressed in an odd manner; he wore a blue coat, faced with red, and a yellow waistcoat. He was called the "Great." He was very fond of his mother.—*See Chap. XLV.*

8.—THE MISER KING AND HIS WASTEFUL SON.

There was once a king who was fond of hoarding money. It is said that his queen had so little to spend, that she was obliged to wear tin, instead of silver, buckles on her shoes. Had pins been in use in her time, I dare say she would not have had any; for when first they were introduced, about 50 years later, they were so dear

that ladies used to have a separate allowance from their husbands to buy pins with, called "pin money." This king died very rich ; however, his son soon spent all the money his father had saved.—*See Chap. XXXIII., XXXIV.*

9.—THE CONQUERED ISLAND.

There was once an island that had been for nearly 400 years under the rule of a more powerful neighbouring island, whose king had lately been put to death by his subjects. The chief actor in this crime was now besieging a town in the conquered island, which was holding out against him. He promised quarter, which was accepted ; but no sooner had he entered than he ordered all to be put to the sword ; even a thousand persons, men, women, and children, who had taken refuge in a large church, were dragged out and killed. Some years afterwards, when this cruel man died, there was one of the greatest storms ever known.—*See Chap. XL.*

10.—THE HONOURABLE KING.

There was once a king surnamed the

“Good.” His dominions were invaded by the king of a neighbouring country. In one battle he was taken prisoner by the son of his rival, a brave prince, who treated his royal captive with much kindness; and when he carried him in triumph to his own country, his father behaved to the captive king as though he had been a visitor. After four years, this good king was sent back to his own people, on the promise of a large sum of money for his ransom; but as this could not be paid down all at once, it was agreed that two of his sons should be given up as hostages. Now, the rival king was as kind to these princes as he had been to their father. He allowed them to live in a seaport town of their own country, which he had seized upon some years before. The princes were even permitted to go wherever they liked, provided they returned to their town every fourth day. Once the two young princes had been to see their father, and at the end of the four days they refused to return. The good king, who was very honourable, went to his rival, and delivered himself up as his prisoner. He never saw his native land again, for he fell ill, and

died before the ransom was paid. He used to say that honour should always be found in the hearts of kings.—*See Chap. XXV.*

11.—A GOOD BISHOP.

In the 17th century there lived a very saintly man who was a canon of Winchester Cathedral. He once refused to allow a person of bad character to enter his house, though that person was one of his Monarch's companions. The king, however, was not angry with him. He said he was quite right, and he made him one of his chaplains and afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells.—*See Chap. XLI.*

12.—AN UNFORTUNATE LITTLE PRINCE.

It was late one night when a little prince was taken from his bed and dressed in girl's clothes. He was so sleepy he could scarcely stand, but he thought he was going to act a play. His sister, who was some years older, was taken up also. They were put into a coach with their governess.

The prince soon fell fast asleep, but his sister was old enough to know that they were escaping for their lives. They were soon joined by their father, mother, and aunt. They travelled all night and part of the following day, when an accident to the carriage caused some delay on the road, and they again fell into the hands of their enemies. The poor little prince lost his father, mother, and aunt, and was shut up in prison and treated so cruelly that he died. He was the lawful sovereign of his country after his father's death, and is so called though he never reigned.—*See Chap. XLVII.*

13.—A FAITHFUL DOG.

There was once a beautiful queen who was kept a prisoner for many years by another queen, who was her cousin, and at length she was sentenced to be beheaded. This poor queen had a pet dog that followed her to the scaffold, and was found after her death hidden in the folds of her dress, from which he was with difficulty taken.—*See Chap. XXXVII.*

14.—A GOOD WIFE.

There was once a nobleman who was sentenced to lose his life for fighting against the reigning king. However, he thought that the prince whom he had been trying to place on the throne was the lawful sovereign, so he did not feel himself guilty of treason. Now this nobleman had a wife who loved him dearly, and she begged the king to spare his life, but in vain. The only favour granted her was leave to visit her husband in prison and to take in one friend with her at a time. One day she went with two ladies in a carriage. One was very slender and wore two suits of clothes, one of which she left in the prison, and then went back to the carriage, and sent in the other lady who was stout, yet she contrived to get into the clothes the other lady had left, and gave her own large ones to the nobleman, for they just fitted him, and then she, too, returned to the carriage. With the help of a wig the nobleman looked like a woman, and the guards let him pass. His wife remained in the prison for a little while talking aloud

to make believe she was speaking to her husband, and so, after hiding themselves for a few days, they escaped in disguise from the country.—*See Chap. XLV,*

15,—OCEANS,

Great have been the sufferings and hardships of many a brave seaman in his voyages through the vast oceans of the world. One of the saddest voyages on record was one undertaken by a gentleman in search of a north-west passage to India. The names of his ships were *Erebus* and *Terror*. The sad fate of this gentleman and his companions was not known for some years, though ships were sent from time to time in search of them. One of these ships, named the *Investigator*, entered the Arctic Ocean one summer by Behring's Straits. The captain took up his winter quarters on the shore of an island, and parties travelled over the frozen sea. During the whole of the next season the ice never broke up enough to enable them to get out. At last they were obliged to leave the ship, and after many difficulties they

returned to England. Once it was found out that about 40 white men had been seen one spring struggling across the ice, and that some had fallen down dead, but this led to no further discovery of the lost ones. At length, when all hope was given up, the wife of the brave gentleman sent out a vessel called the Fox. The crew spent two dismal winters in the ice, and at last found, near Cape Victoria, a tin case in which was a paper stating that the Erebus and Terror were wrecked, and that the brave commander died two years after starting from England.—*See Chap. L.*

16.—A GREAT EMPEROR.

Once a boy of ten inherited the most extensive empire in the world. At the age of seventeen he ruled for himself and made great improvements. He visited foreign countries in disguise, in order to gain useful information. In one country he engaged himself as a ship carpenter that he might master the art of shipbuilding. He studied manufactures and trades, and

tried to gain knowledge on all common subjects. He had a beautiful new capital built to his empire, and called it after himself. He conquered a great rival in a notable battle. This mighty emperor married a peasant girl, to whom he left the empire after his death,—*See Chap. XLIII., XLIV.*

17.—DEATH IN VICTORY.

On the north bank of a large river stood a city strongly fortified. A brave young general was ordered to undertake the siege. A body of bold men mastered the heights above the city, and then the enemy offered battle. It was a desperate engagement. The brave general was first wounded in the wrist, but he wrapped his handkerchief round it. Then he was wounded in the breast, and sank down in the arms of his soldiers. He heard cries of "They run! they run!" "Who run?" asked the dying general. When he was told it was the enemy, "Then I die happy," said he, and so he did in the midst of victory.—*See Chap. XLVI.*

18.—A WEARY PRISONER.

Many have pined away in prison, some even quite innocent of the crimes laid to their charge. To prevent this a law was made in the year 1679 called the Habeas Corpus Act, and after that no one could be kept in prison beyond a certain time without being brought to a fair trial. Some years before this law was made, a very clever man, who had once been a great favourite at the court of a famous queen, was at the beginning of the rule of a new line of sovereigns accused of treason. His guilt was not proved, yet he was sentenced to die. His sentence was not carried out, but he remained in prison for more than twelve years, during which time he employed himself in writing books. One was a "History of the World." He was at length let out in order to go on a voyage, which it was supposed would bring wealth to the country. Not succeeding, on his return the sentence of death, so long hanging over him, was put into execution. On the scaffold he took the axe in his hand, and kissing the

blade said it was a sharp but sure cure for all evils. — *See Chap. XXXVII., XXXVIII.*

19.—SPIDERS.

Many persons dislike spiders, and treat them with great contempt whenever they chance to come in their way; but I am going to tell you of a spider that taught a king, and had photography been known in those days perhaps this notable spider might have found a place in some of the albums of the descendants of this king. A long time ago a brave warrior had been trying to rescue his country from the grasp of an ambitious king, his neighbour, who laid claim to it. Now this warrior said that he himself was the lawful king. He had fought six battles, in each of which he had been defeated. One morning when he awoke, after having slept on a wretched bed in a rude cabin, he was turning over in his mind what he had best do: whether to fight again, or give up the crown. As he cast his eyes on the ceiling he saw a spider trying hard to swing a thread it had spun from one beam to another, for

this is the way spiders begin to build their houses. It tried to fix the line six times, but could not do so. "Now," thought the warrior, who had been admiring the perseverance of the insect, "I will be guided by this spider ; if it succeed in its next attempt I will try my fortune a seventh time." The spider did succeed ; the king followed its example, and gained his end.—*See Chap. XXIII.*

20.—THE BRAVE PEASANT.

There is a small, pretty country, with mountains, lakes, and lovely scenery. At one time it was ruled over by an Emperor, who did not care for the welfare of his subjects, and so he sent a wicked man to govern these poor people, who loved their country dearly. Now this proud Governor hung up his cap on a pole, and ordered all the people to bow to it as they passed. One brave peasant refused to do this, and the Governor to punish him made him take his bow and arrow and shoot at an apple which was put on the head of this brave man's son, a child only six years old. This he did without missing his aim, or hurting

his son, for he was a good marksman ; but he was very angry with the Governor, and he told him that had he missed his aim, and killed his child, he would have shot him, too, with another arrow, which he had at his side. Then, the Governor ordered the peasant to be bound, put into a boat, and carried across a lake to a castle, where he would be shut up in a dark prison, and he himself went with him. A storm arose, and the vessel could not be managed. One of the Governor's men, knowing the peasant to be a skilful boatman, begged that he might be allowed to guide the boat. This being granted, and the peasant unloosed, he steered the boat safely to the shore, when he suddenly leaped out and pushed it back with his foot. He then ran and hid himself among some trees. When the Governor came to look for him, he aimed an arrow and shot the tyrant through his heart.—*See Chap. XXIV.*

21.—CIVIL WAR.

Civil war is the worst of all war. You know that the wars of the Roses desolated England for many years. Not very long

ago there was civil war in a far-off land. The quarrel broke out between the northern and southern divisions of the territory, partly about giving freedom to the slaves. The war raged for more than four years. The President of the northern part was at a theatre in the capital, when an actor shot him, and then came on the stage brandishing his pistol, as though acting a part in a play, and cried, "So, always, let tyrants perish!" He made his escape, but was shortly afterwards found, hidden in a hayloft, and shot dead.—*See Chap. L.*

22.—THE YOUNG PRINCE.

It was at the close of Christmastide when an illustrious young Prince and Princess welcomed their first-born son. Telegrams were sent to announce the joyful tidings. The Eton boys rejoiced in extra holidays. Eight years passed on. The little Prince had a brother and three sisters. Christmas was approaching. Crowds of sad faces were gathering round to read the telegrams which several times a day passed from place to place. The father of the little

Prince lay prostrate on a sick bed. The prayers of the young Prince mingled with those of the whole nation, which were being continually offered up for the recovery of the royal invalid. Christmastide had passed. The little Prince had completed his eighth year. The sorrow of the nation was turned into joy. Illuminations lighted up every town. The little prince had that morning joined in the public thanksgiving for the recovery of his father.—*See Chap. L.*

22.—THE KIND DUKE.

Once as a duke was taking a country walk he saw a little boy lying on the ground, crying bitterly, and looking at a toad. The duke asked him what was the matter. "Oh, sir, my poor toad!" answered the boy, "I bring it something to eat every morning, but they are going to send me a long way off to school; nobody will bring it anything to eat when I am gone, and I am afraid it will die." "Never mind," replied the duke, "I will see that the toad is well fed, and you shall hear all about it when you are at school." *This comforted the boy, and the kind duke*

sent him a line from time to time, telling him that his toad was "alive and well."—*See Chap. L.*

24.—XERES.

The vineyards of Xeres produce excellent sherry wine. This town lies in a fertile country of southern Europe, which is very mountainous, and where vines, oranges, lemons, olives, and figs grow in abundance. It is joined to another smaller country, in which is a seaport town noted for its port wine. The two countries together form a peninsular. There was once a powerful king who reigned over both countries. His first wife was a queen ; his second a French princess. His son, who was named after him, succeeded him. The following strange story is told of the manner in which his son met with his death :—" He was sitting one day in the Council Chamber, which was warmed by a large stove, the heat of which made him feel very ill. He told his attendants to put out the fire, but the person whose place it was to do so was not present, and, as the rules of the court were very strict,

it was unlawful for anyone else to touch the fire. It would also have been beneath the dignity of the king to leave the room, or even to move his chair from the stove. At length he became so ill that it caused his death.—*See Chap. XXXVI., XXXVIII.*

25.—YOUTH.

In former times little boys were employed to climb chimneys, in order to sweep them. They used to call out "sweep," and hold up the brush to show they had reached the top. These poor fellows went up at the risk of their lives, for they were sometimes stifled, especially when the chimneys were not sufficiently cool, and they were often hurt. I am glad to say that this practice was at length done away with, and machines, instead of boys, were made use of to sweep chimneys. The young of the present day enjoy many comforts unknown to the youths of former years, and indeed, old as well as young, rich and poor, benefit by the many improvements of the 19th Century.—*See Chap. L.*

26.—A NOBLE WARRIOR.

Once, at the siege of a town in Holland, a noble knight was mortally wounded. He was very thirsty, and called out for drink, which was with difficulty brought to him. Before he had tasted it, he saw a soldier dying beside him, who was casting a longing eye at the refreshing draught. The noble knight immediately handed the bottle to him, saying, "Take it, poor fellow, your need is greater than mine," and then he died.—*See Chap. XXXVII.*

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